

Jordan Challenges Israel on Peace Talks

By Glenn Frankel Washington Post Service JERUSALEM—Jordan's prime minister, formally announcing that his country has agreed to participate in an international peace conference, has challenged Israel's divided coalition government to decide whether it is willing to attend such a forum.



Zaid al-Rifai

Although it left ambiguous many key issues, including the composition of a Palestinian delegation and the participation of the Soviet Union, the statement was welcomed by sources close to Mr. Peres. Mr. Peres has championed the proposal for an international conference as a vehicle for holding direct peace talks with Jordan.

Reagan Discloses Arms Plan

Urges 50% Cut in Strategic Missiles During 7 Years

By Lou Cannon Washington Post Service WASHINGTON—President Ronald Reagan, claiming that "great progress" had been made toward nuclear arms reductions, said Monday that U.S. negotiators would soon introduce a draft treaty in Geneva calling for substantial cuts in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union.



Students scrambled to avoid a cloud of tear gas Monday as police broke up a protest at a university in Johannesburg.

130 Held At Protest In S. Africa

Police Break Up Rally Awaiting Winnie Mandela

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service JOHANNESBURG—Riot police arrested 130 students Monday at Johannesburg's mostly white University of the Witwatersrand after breaking up an outdoor meeting at which Winnie Mandela, an anti-apartheid activist, was to speak.

Experts Faulted Anti-Missile Project 5 Years Ago, U.S. Documents Disclose

By William J. Broad New York Times Service NEW YORK—As the Reagan administration considers putting a rudimentary anti-missile system in space as early as 1994, newly released documents show that top government officials and analysts faulted the same concept as "unrealistic" and "unworkable" when it was proposed five years ago.

Proponents of a space-based defense now contend that technical advances have improved the potential effectiveness of these systems, but critics say many of the early objections remain valid and have even deepened.

Force, who directs the government's Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, Mr. Weinberger had asked General Abrahamson to respond to a request for the documents by Senator J. Bennett Johnston, a Democrat of Louisiana.

U.S. Assailed By Aquino on Military Aid

MANILA—President Corason C. Aquino bluntly criticized the United States on Monday for delaying military aid, saying Washington should not expect Philippine troops to fight a Communist insurgency "with our teeth and our hands."

South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

Chinese Students Face Harder Ideological Line

By Daniel Sutherland Washington Post Service HANGZHOU, China—In a new government policy tightening control over higher education, Chinese students must now demonstrate their ideological soundness by upholding the "five loves," including "love for the Communist Party," before they can be admitted to universities, officials say.

ideology, the State Education Commission has issued provisional regulations that emphasize that "special attention" should be paid to the political, ideological, and moral qualities of candidates seeking admission to universities, the official Xinhua news agency reported last week.

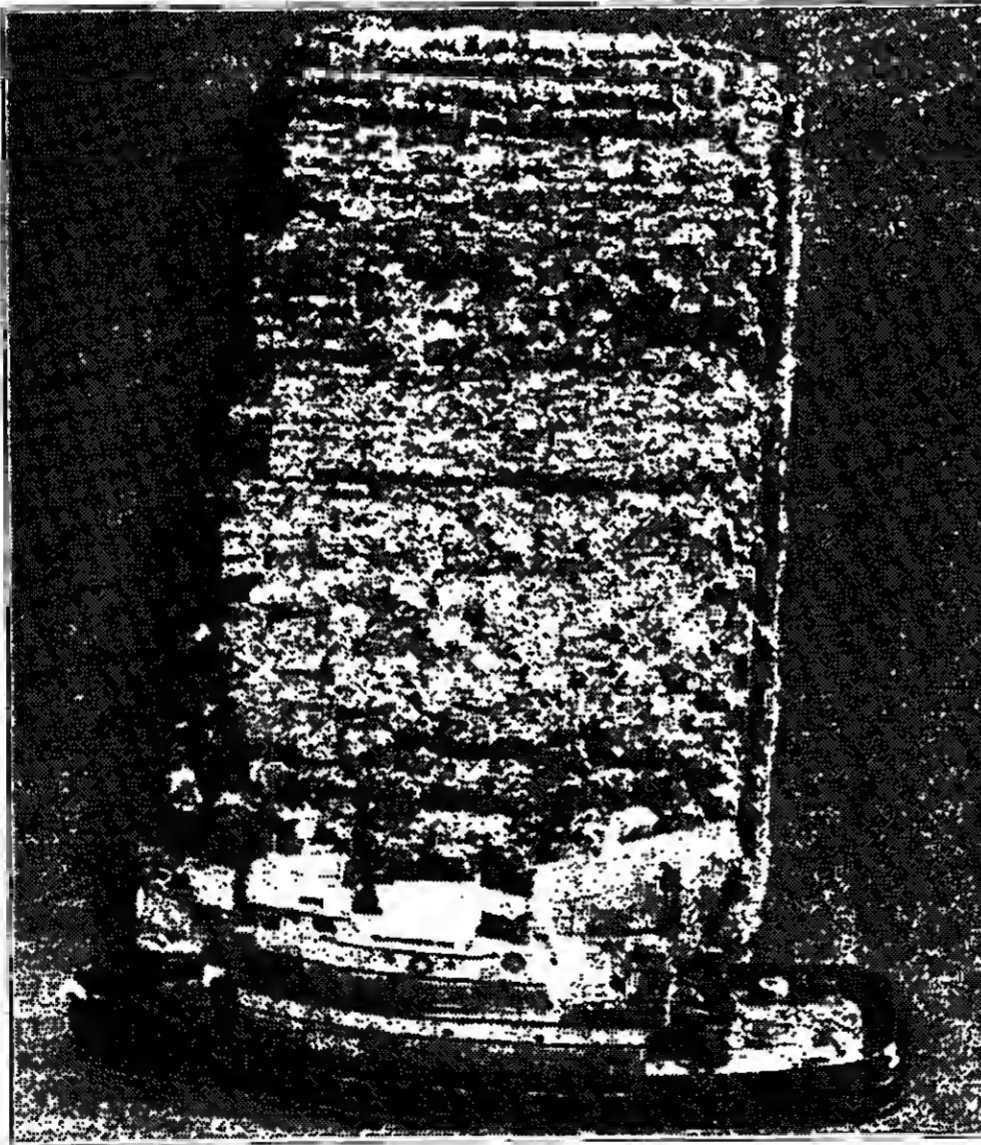
Kiosk Karmal Is Said To Be in Soviet

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan—Afghanistan's former Communist leader, Babrak Karmal, who was reportedly imprisoned over the weekend, is in the Soviet Union for medical treatment, Radio Kabul said Monday.



Gloria Steinem talks to Hebe Dorsey about Ms. magazine. Page 10.

GENERAL NEWS Gary Hart denounced a published report that a young woman spent the night with him in Washington. Page 3. Sukarno's legacy is being revived in Indonesia. Page 5. BUSINESS/FINANCE Safflor and Usinor, the French government-owned steel companies, reported further losses in 1986. Page 13.



This barge, loaded with garbage and a host of flies, has been looking in vain for a home.

A Captain Seeks Home, Sweet Loam

By Philip S. Gutis New York Times Service ABOARD BREAK OF DAWN, off Key West, Florida—The quarters are relatively spacious, including a color television. But the weeks at sea with Long Island's outcast garbage have clearly taken a toll on the crew of this tugboat.

"There's a sneaky feeling that I have that something greater, something bigger is controlling all this." —Tug captain

The crew, however, is plagued by flies. "We went into Morehead and got rid of all their flies," Captain St. Pierre said, recalling the barge's attempts to dock in Morehead City, North Carolina. "And then we went into Venice, Louisiana, and took all their flies out to sea."

In Italy, a Harsh Struggle for Power

Long Negotiations Are Expected on Any New Coalition

By Roberto Suro New York Times Service ROME—When representatives of 11 Italian political parties gathered one afternoon last week for a televised question-and-answer session, the discussion repeatedly degenerated into shouting matches punctuated with table-pounding.

the Communists in 1984 in a referendum over the practice of linking wages to the inflation rate. He has tried to bring him down over his handling of the crisis that surrounded the hijacking of the cruise ship Achille Lauro.

his supporters and some of his critics, came this spring against the Christian Democrats. He has been more than a year the Christian Democrats, by far the largest member of the governing coalition, had been demanding that Mr. Craxi step aside and let one of his own take over. They argued it was

It's Back to Basics Today As Iran Deal Inquiry Opens

WASHINGTON—A joint House of Representatives-Senate investigation of the Iran-contra affair, which begins Tuesday, faces the same basic questions that arose with the original disclosure of the sale of U.S. arms to Iran and the reported diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras. (See also page 2.)

Among these questions are: When did President Ronald Reagan originally approve the sale of arms to Iran? This bears heavily on whether 1985 sales arranged by Israeli intermediaries had official U.S. sanction, as Israel asserts.

U.S. military aid was forbidden by Congress? Who, if anyone, directed Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, then a National Security Council aide, in raising funds and supplying arms for the contras? What was the role of Colonel North's superior, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, who was then Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, in informing and advising the president and cabinet-level officials about the Iran operation? Where else were funds raised for the contras after official U.S. aid was banned? Who solicited and administered the funds and the arms purchases, or, in other words, where does the money trail lead? What was the role of the Central Intelligence Agency? What role, if any, was played by Vice President George Bush in the decision-making behind these operations? The vice president was in charge of anti-terrorist policy but has said he knew only the general outlines of the arms sales. Why was Congress not informed of the covert Iran arms sales "in timely fashion," as is required by law?

Senator Says Reagan Knew Money Was For Contras

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Daniel K. Inouye, chairman of the Senate committee investigating the Iran-contra affair, says he believes President Ronald Reagan knew money was being raised to buy weapons for the rebels in Nicaragua.

Mr. Reagan, responding to Senator Inouye's comments Sunday, said the senator was mistaken. The Democrat from Hawaii has spent months studying the evidence prepared for the Iran-contra hearings, which began Tuesday, and his remarks were the first by someone with such first-hand knowledge to suggest the president knew money was solicited for the rebels for anything other than humanitarian purposes.

The statements also suggested that Mr. Reagan might have known of illegal activities.

In an interview on television, Senator Inouye said, "The president was aware that monies were being raised to supply arms to the contras."

He also said, "I think the president knew much more than what the White House has intimated."

But after the broadcast, he appeared to modify his remarks. When he was asked whether Mr. Reagan knew money was being raised specifically for military aid, the senator said, "There's no documentary evidence at this moment."

Mr. Reagan, who said he saw the broadcast, said: "With regard to whether private individuals were giving money to support the contras, yes, I was aware there were people doing that. But there was nothing in the nature of a solicitation by the administration to my knowledge."

[On Monday, Mr. Reagan's chief spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, reiterated that "the president said he was not aware of any solicitation by members of the administration



Daniel Inouye, left, and Warren Rudman discussing the Iran-contra affair on television.

for funds for arms. He said he didn't know about any illegal fundraising.")

On Tuesday, the special House and Senate panels investigating the Iran-contra affair will start the most extensive set of congressional hearings since Watergate.

The House and Senate committees, acting together to conduct the hearings, will begin questioning the first of as many as 30 witnesses in televised sessions that are certain to produce a wealth of new information about all aspects of the arms sales to Iran and the diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The hearings are expected to continue four days a week for at least three months.

Mr. Reagan's comments were made as he arrived at Ellis Island in New York Harbor to give a speech Sunday afternoon. Asked again whether he knew the support consisted of money to buy arms for the contras, Mr. Reagan said he "had no detailed information," and knew only that money was being

raised for television commercials on behalf of the contras.

Senator Inouye's spokesman, Lance Morgan, said the senator "was referring to the monies provided by foreign countries."

The senator was not saying the president knew that money raised by a private network of Americans, headed by Carl R. Chammell, was used to buy arms, Mr. Morgan added.

Senator Warren R. Rudman, a Republican of New Hampshire, the vice chairman of the Senate committee, appeared on the program with Mr. Inouye. In an interview Sunday night, Mr. Rudman said he also believed Mr. Inouye was talking about money from foreign governments, although Mr. Rudman acknowledged that the statement was in response to questions about money raised by the private network of Americans.

For a two-year period it was against the law for the U.S. government to provide military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. In addition, it is

illegal for U.S. citizens to give military help to forces fighting the governments of countries with which the United States is not at war, and it is a violation of tax laws to raise money ostensibly for charitable purposes when the money is being used otherwise.

A congressional official familiar with the investigation said Richard V. Secord, a retired air force major general who is scheduled to be the first witness when the hearings open, would testify that the amount of money from U.S. arms sales to Iran that was diverted to the contras was significantly less than the amount announced.

When Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d disclosed the diversion of money in November, he put the figure at \$10 million to \$30 million.

After Senator Inouye's statement, a correspondent asked him, "On the basis of what was raised on behalf of the White House, the president, in your view knew money was going for the purchase of arms for the contras?"

The senator replied, "Yes sir."

Pakistan Is Said to Buy German Uranium Plans

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — The prosecutor's office in Cologne has begun investigating a West German company suspected of illegally exporting plans that might have helped Pakistan build a uranium enrichment plant in its apparent quest for nuclear weapons.

According to sources in the prosecutor's office, investigators last week raided the Cologne offices of Leybold-Heraeus as well as the company's factory near Frankfurt. The investigation centers on Otto Heilingbrunner, a director of the company, and Gotthard Lerch, a former senior executive who is said to have left it a year and a half ago, officials said.

Leybold-Heraeus, which employs about 5,000 persons in West Germany, does contracting work for the Urenco consortium, which runs high-speed centrifuges to produce low-grade uranium. The consortium is owned by Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands.

The two executives, according to sources close to the investigation, are suspected of delivering blueprints, acquired surreptitiously, from Urenco to the Swiss concern Metallwerke in Buchs, in order to produce autoclaves. They are used to heat solid uranium hexafluoride, which then passes through centrifuges in an enrichment plant.

In early 1986, Swiss customs authorities seized three autoclaves that had been produced by Metallwerke as well as blueprints involved in their fabrication.

According to an article in the West German magazine Stern, which appears to have precipitated the Cologne investigation, some of the components had already been smuggled through France to Dubai and Kuwait and then to Pakistan.

Executives at Leybold-Heraeus and Metallwerke in Buchs had no comment on the substance of the Cologne investigation. But Hans Morhauer, an executive at Urenco, the West German branch of Urenco, said that Leybold-Heraeus had acquired the blueprints legally, in the course of making a bid that was not accepted.

Western diplomats say that Paki-

stan has an active network of scientists in Western Europe, notably in West Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland, who seek out components and special metals associated with Pakistan's nuclear program.

The Pakistani ambassador to West Germany, Abdul Wahed, described the reports about the Cologne investigation as "a lot of spy stories and cock-and-bull stories."

The ambassador asserted that the latest publicity was aimed at sabotaging a six-year \$4 billion aid package for Pakistan that is being considered by the U.S. Congress.



Rashid Karami

Karami Quits Coalition In Lebanon

BEIRUT — Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced his resignation Monday as head of a 10-member government of national unity that was formed three years ago, with Syria's backing, in an effort to end Lebanon's 12-year-old civil war.

"I am convinced that all that is happening runs against the interest of the Lebanese and Lebanon in general," Mr. Karami said after attending a weekly security committee meeting. "It has become my duty to take a position that would be for the benefit of this country, so I announce my resignation."

Under the constitution, the resignation of the government follows automatically after the president accepts the resignation of the prime minister.

There was no immediate reaction from President Amin Gemayel, a Maronite Christian. Mr. Karami, a Sunni Muslim, and his Muslim cabinet colleagues have boycotted Mr. Gemayel since January 1986, when the president would not endorse a Syrian-backed peace plan for Lebanon.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Karami and eight other cabinet ministers met for the first time in seven months to discuss measures to alleviate the continuing economic crisis. The Lebanese pound has declined in value by about 28 percent this year to about 116 to the dollar.

Mr. Karami took office on April 30, 1984. The national unity cabinet was sworn at the time as the last chance for Lebanon's Christian and Muslim factions to find a way to end the civil war.

WORLD BRIEFS

Another Minister Resigns in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's minister for program implementation, A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury, submitted his resignation Monday after an audit by Parliament linked him to a questionable land deal.

Mr. Choudhury, 59, sent his letter of resignation to Mr. Gandhi and it was accepted by President Zail Singh on behalf of Mr. Gandhi, the United News of India reported. He was the third minister to resign in the past month, reducing the cabinet to 15 members.

Defense Minister V.P. Singh stepped down last month after ordering an investigation of European arms deals. Law Minister Ashoka Sen also left, taking responsibility for the poor showing by Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party in March elections.

Pravda Says Paris Impedes Arms Pact

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda accused France on Monday of seeking to draw out West European discussions on missiles to prevent nuclear arms control agreements.

It urged Paris to end its "old thinking" in wanting to keep its nuclear strike force and said it should recognize that French nuclear missiles, which are not considered in the current East-West arms talks, would eventually have to be included.

The comments followed talks between Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on Sunday. Both nations said that more consultations were needed with their European allies before they could reach a position on the latest Soviet offer to cut U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

Tunisia Holds Suspected Iran Loyalists

TUNIS (AP) — The Tunisian authorities have arrested several businessmen who were said to have contributed funds to Islamic fundamentalists loyal to Iran. The arrests were part of the government's crackdown on extremists following a decision in March to break diplomatic relations with Tehran, officials said.

Government sources who revealed the Saturday arrests would not say how many businessmen had been detained. They said investigators were trying to determine if the contributions were for charity or were donations of a more political nature.

The government has carried out a series of arrests in recent weeks involving students, unionists, businessmen and others after determining what it said was a concerted effort by the Iranian Embassy to destabilize Tunisia.

Bomb Targets Spanish Labor Official

MADRID (Reuters) — Spanish police defused a bomb intended for a Labor Ministry official in northern Spain Monday while elsewhere in the region, coal miners and doctors in state hospitals went on strike to back pay demands.

Jose Pastor, the Labor Ministry director in the Basque capital of Vitoria, spotted the bomb under his car as he left his home for work, a local government spokesman said. He said it was not clear whether the attack was linked to labor disputes or the work of Basque separatist guerrillas.

Spain has been hit by strikes in the past two months as unions insist on wage increases of more than the ceiling of about 5 percent called for by the Socialist government.

Yugoslav Paper Criticizes Regionalism

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Yugoslavia's collective state presidency has called for greater central control to curb growing nationalism and narrow regional interests, the Belgrade daily Politika said Monday.

The newspaper said a report by the nine members of the state presidency to parliament acknowledged that nationalism and regionalism had taken precedence over the country's interests and were hampering the federal government's actions.

The report recommended constitutional changes reducing the decision-making powers of Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces and strengthening those of the federal government, Politika said. Conflicting regional interests, it said, had blocked operations at the federal level, led to disintegration of the Yugoslav economy and fueled nationalist sentiment in Yugoslavia with its many ethnic cultures.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Nice to Get Terminal for Paris Flights

PARIS (HT) — Nice's airport is to open a new terminal later this month, which will serve passengers traveling to and from Paris.

The airport last year served about 4.5 million passengers, and about two million of those travelers flew the Paris route.

The new terminal, which will be inaugurated May 22 and opened May 24, will be able to serve up to three million passengers a year. Officials said the new terminal would cut in half the time to board and get off of planes.

Fifteen Alpine passes were closed to motorists on Monday after a sudden cold spell brought up to two feet (60 centimeters) of snow in central Switzerland.

Striking air traffic controllers in France forced the cancellation of 10 flights from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M. Monday, with at least 21 others to be canceled Tuesday and Wednesday, airline spokesmen said. (UPI)

Cambodian rebels warned foreign tourists on Monday that they would not "be responsible for any tourist who visits Cambodia." The warning, issued in a radio broadcast, followed Vietnam's announcement of plans to attract tourists by promoting visits to Laos and Cambodia. (AFP)

Reporter's Murder Shocks Japan

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A Japanese newspaper reporter was killed and another was critically wounded by a masked man who walked into their office in central Japan and opened fire with a shotgun.

Police officials said Monday that the killer was still at large and that they had no insight into his motives in the slaying Sunday night.

Whatever the motive, it was one

of the most shocking murders in many years in a country unaccustomed to public or random violence.

In 1985, the last year with complete published statistics, there were 1,762 homicides nationwide. In almost every case, the victim knew his or her killer.

There was no immediate indication that the attack against the newspaper, the Asahi Shimbun, was anything other than an isolated incident. The newspaper is the second largest daily in Japan, with a combined circulation of 12.2 million.

The shooting occurred at the paper's bureau in Nishinomiya, a well-to-do suburb that lies between the major central Japanese cities of Osaka and Kobe.

According to the bureau chief, Hiro Oshima, a man wearing a ski mask entered the second-floor office while three reporters were eating dinner at their desks. Without a

word, he fired a shotgun twice, and then fled.

Two reporters were peppered with pellets while the third, Kenji Takayama, escaped without injury, the police said.

One victim, Tomohiro Kojiri, 29, died Monday morning at a nearby hospital. The other wounded man, Hyoe Loukal, 42, was said to have suffered severe chest wounds. He was listed in critical condition.

Immediate speculation in Japanese newspapers turned almost inevitably to the possible involvement by a clan of the yakuza, Japan's organized criminals. They are among the few Japanese likely to have ready access to shotguns. And Yakuza activity is especially strong in Osaka and Kobe.

Several newspapers also raised the possibility of a connection to an exclusive article that Mr. Kojiri had written last fall about how the police had used a special arm brace to force a Korean man to submit to required fingerprinting.

Resident foreigners in Japan, the overwhelming majority of whom are Koreans, must carry registration certificates bearing their fingerprints. In recent years thousands of Koreans have denounced the requirement as a civil liberties violation, because the only Japanese subject to similar treatment are criminals.

Many have refused to submit to fingerprinting, and Mr. Kojiri's story was the first public indication that some who had were being physically coerced.

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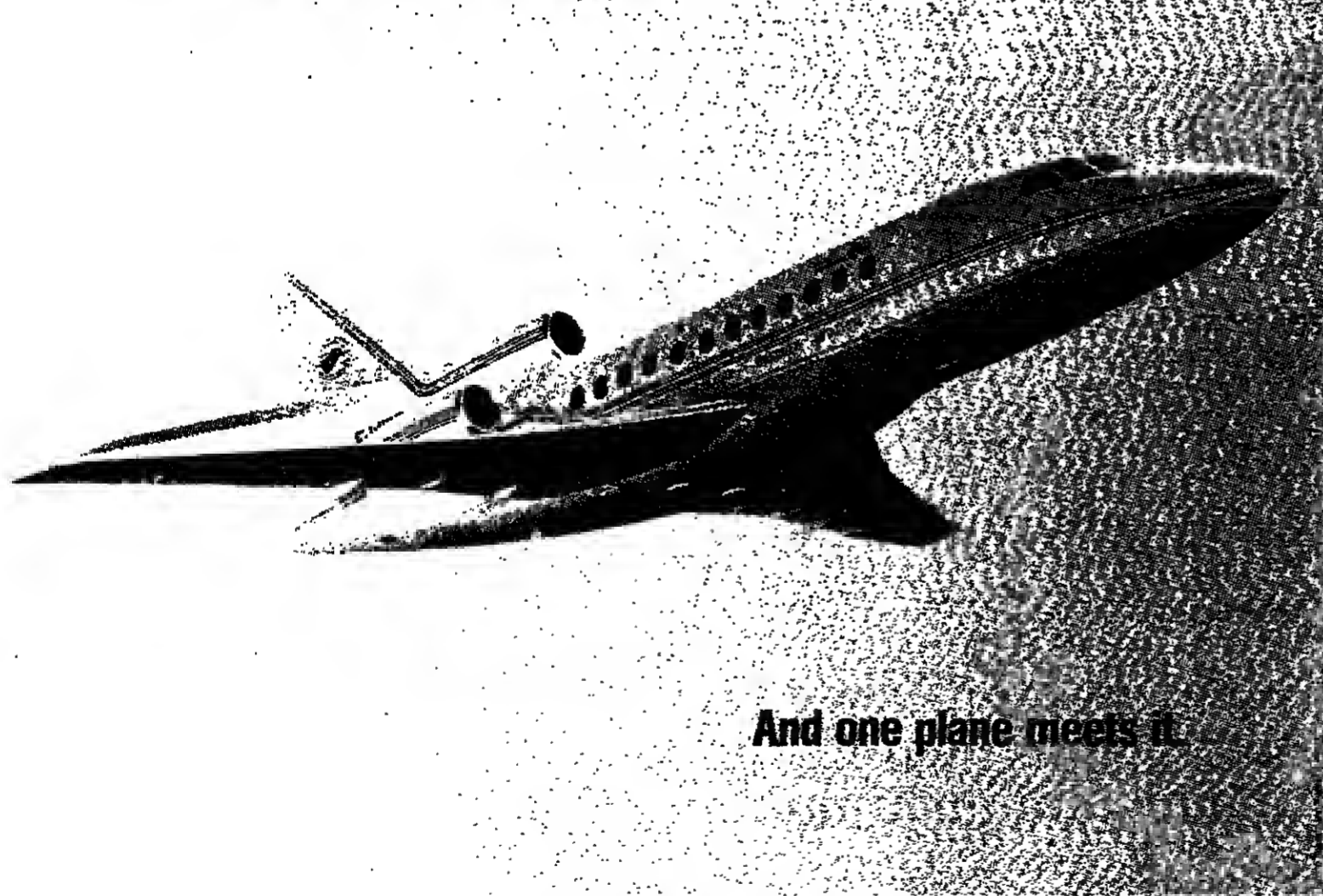
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Hart Denounces Report Suggesting Infidelity

News Team Staked Out Candidate, Says Miamian Spent Night With Him

By James R. Dickenson and Paul Taylor

WASHINGTON — The Miami Herald has reported that a news team that staked out the Capitol Hill town house of the Democratic presidential front-runner, Gary Hart, determined that a young woman from Miami spent Friday night and Saturday with him while his wife was in Denver.

Mr. Hart, whose campaign has been debating for three weeks how to deal with questions of alleged "womanizing," denounced the article as "preposterous" and "inaccurate."

He said he was the victim of "character assassination" by unethical and "outrageous" journalism that was "reduced to hiding in bushes, peering in windows and personal harassment."

The paper said that a team of five Herald and Knight-Ridder reporters kept the front and rear entrances of Mr. Hart's town house under surveillance for more than 24 hours from Friday evening until Saturday night. They said they saw Mr. Hart and the woman enter the house about 11:15 P.M. Friday and saw no one leave or enter until Mr. Hart and the woman came out at about 8:40 P.M. Saturday.

Approached by the reporters later Saturday night, Mr. Hart denied having any "personal relationship" with the woman and denied that she had spent the night at his house. He said that she had come to Washington to visit friends.

The woman was identified by the Hart campaign as Donna Rice.

Mr. Hart said that she was in his town house for only a few minutes and that she and a woman friend from Miami had stayed at the home of William Broadhurst, a Washington attorney and friend of Mr. Hart. Telephones at Mr. Broadhurst's office and home were not answered Sunday.

Mr. Hart said, however, that he had called Miss Rice in Miami several times in the past two months from campaign stops around the country. He described the calls as "casual, political," and said he did not know what her occupation is.

The Hart campaign manager, William Dixon, said in a statement: "The story in its facts and in its inferences is totally inaccurate. Gary Hart will not dignify it with a comment because it's character assassination. It's harassment. He's offended and he's outraged. He's furious. He's a victim. Someone has

got to say at some point that enough is enough."

The Herald's executive editor, Heath Meriwether, replied in a statement: "As you know, Mr. Hart has suggested the press follow him to disprove the allegations on womanizing. We observed Hart's town house for more than 24 hours from a respectable distance and we conducted ourselves in a professional manner throughout.

"We never engaged in the practices suggested by Mr. Dixon," the statement continued. "The womanizing issue has become a major one in Hart's campaign because it raises questions concerning the candidate's judgment and integrity. That's why we reported on this story."

The report appeared three weeks after Mr. Hart formally announced his candidacy.

The story's publication also coincided with a poll in Iowa showing that Mr. Hart has increased his lead over Democratic rivals in that state, which is to hold the first 1988 presidential caucus. His share of the vote increased to 65 percent from 59 percent, followed by Jesse L. Jackson with 9 percent, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, with 7 percent and Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts with 3 percent.

Sunday's New York Times magazine featured a cover story about Mr. Hart that quotes him on the womanizing issue: "Follow me around," he was quoted as saying. "I'm serious," he added. "If anybody wants to put a tail on me, go ahead. They'd be very bored."

Questions Raised

When reporters and editors of The Herald were questioned Sunday about the contents, some of their comments raised questions about the article. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Mr. Meriwether, The Herald's executive editor, said Monday that it "could have been possible" that someone left the town house without being seen because "we had nobody there" from 3 A.M. to 5 A.M. Saturday. However, he noted that there were reporters covering all exits at the time Mr. Hart said the woman left.

The reporters next saw Mr. Hart and the woman at 8:40 P.M. Saturday and interviewed Mr. Hart on the street about 30 minutes later, The Herald said.

James Savage, investigations editor of The Herald, said it was "possible" that the woman left unobserved.



Gary Hart, right, walking away Saturday night outside his town house in Washington from Jim McGee, a reporter from The Miami Herald, after responding to his questions.

Canada Submarine Plan Ruffles U.S.

Defense Dept. Sees Move as Way of Closing Sea Passages

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Department officials suggest that a Canadian plan to acquire nuclear-powered submarines to patrol Arctic waters is aimed more at closing important sea passages to the United States and the Soviet Union than at increasing allied naval power in the Arctic.

Canada claims waters in the northern archipelago come under Canadian sovereignty. "We don't recognize that," a senior Pentagon official said. American submarines pass through those waters without seeking Canadian permission.

The officials said Sunday that it was possible a future Canadian government would use the existence of its own nuclear submarine force as grounds to challenge the passage of American submarines through the archipelago.

Beyond that, the officials suggested that the Canadian proposal, disclosed over the weekend in Canada, raised political, military and technological questions about where Canada would get the submarines, how they would learn to operate them and whether they would act in concert with the United States.

Senior officials said Canada had not asked the United States for its views on a program to build 10 nuclear-powered submarines over the next 20 years. Such a plan, if carried out, would put Canada in a league with Britain and France,

and ahead of China, in such weapons.

"We see that as their initiative," an official said, "and not something we urged them to do." The official said the secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, has been asking Canada to spend more money on conventional forces, but not on nuclear-powered submarines.

Soviet submarines armed with ballistic missiles and nuclear warheads are constantly on station in the Barents Sea, where they are protected by attack submarines, surface ships and land-based aircraft. From there, they can hit most targets in the United States.

Recently, navy officers said, Soviet submarines have been spreading into the deep Arctic and over to the Canadian side of the Arctic Ocean, where they are more difficult for American attack submarines to locate. Sonar does not work well in shallow water or under thick ice.

In response, the U.S. Navy has been sending attack submarines to the Arctic to search for Soviet submarines and to learn how to operate in what American submariners call the most hostile sea on earth.

For American submarines, three routes lead into the Arctic: from the Pacific through the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia; from the Atlantic between Greenland and Norway, and from the Atlantic between Greenland and Canada through the archipelago.

When moving between Greenland and Canada, American sub-

marines are less exposed to Soviet submarines than they are east of Greenland, in the Greenland and Norwegian Seas.

Among the key questions raised by the Canadian plan was where Canada would acquire the submarines. Only the United States, which has nearly 100 of them, Britain, which has 15, and France, which has 4, have the technology to build such submarines in the West.

Moreover, the \$380 million that Canadian officials said each ship would cost raised a question about whether their size, speed, sonar and armament would be adequate. Submarines in the Los Angeles class, the latest American design, cost \$750 million each.

Learning to operate a submarine's nuclear propulsion plant safely takes years of experience, Canada has none. Learning to navigate under the ice has taken American and Soviet submariners 30 years.

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U.S. Court Says States Can Force Rotary Clubs to Admit Women

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court said Monday that individual U.S. states may force Rotary International to admit women as members.

The 7-0 ruling, while applying only to Rotary clubs, suggested that numerous other male-only or female-only private organizations may have to comply with state laws requiring equal access to "public accommodations."

The justices upheld a California law that bars Rotary International from expelling local chapters that have women members. The organization expelled a chapter in Duarte, California, in 1978 after it admitted three women.

In an opinion written by Justice Lewis F. Powell, the court broadened the impact of a 1984 ruling that said U.S. states may force the Jaycees to admit women as full members.

Justice Powell said a California public accommodations law applies to Rotary clubs because they are stable, have a high turnover rate, engage in public activities, encourage participation by nonmembers and welcome news media coverage of many of their central activities.

He said the law does not interfere with the rights of Rotarians to associate with whom they please.

The California deputy attorney general, Marian M. Johnston, said the ruling could have a dramatic impact on traditionally men-only groups.

"Symbolically it also has tremendous importance," she added. "Traditionally, men's clubs have this mystique. The ruling shows that just because discrimination is traditional, it's not lawful."

Rotary International has approximately 1 million members in about 20,000 clubs worldwide. It was founded 82 years ago by four Chicago men and took its name from their practice of rotating meeting sites at each other's place of business.

The international organization was ordered to abide by California's so-called Unruh Act, which bans discrimination based on race, sex, religion or national origin.

While the court provided no checklist on what groups may be affected, among those that expressed interest in the case were Kiwanis International, Lions Clubs, the Elks, Moose clubs and the Boy Scouts.

The organizations, which represent millions of members, had urged the court to strike down the California law.

The president of Rotary International, M.A.T. Caparas, said that the ruling was a surprise but that

"Rotary will, of course, abide by the decision of the court."

Lynn Hecht Schafran, of the National Organization for Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund, said the ruling recognizes the importance of social contacts in promoting business success.

William Crow, a lawyer for the International Association of Lions Clubs, said the ruling was likely to apply to the Lions.

The Supreme Court ruling upheld a decision last year by a California appeals court ordering the Duarte club reinstated in Rotary International.

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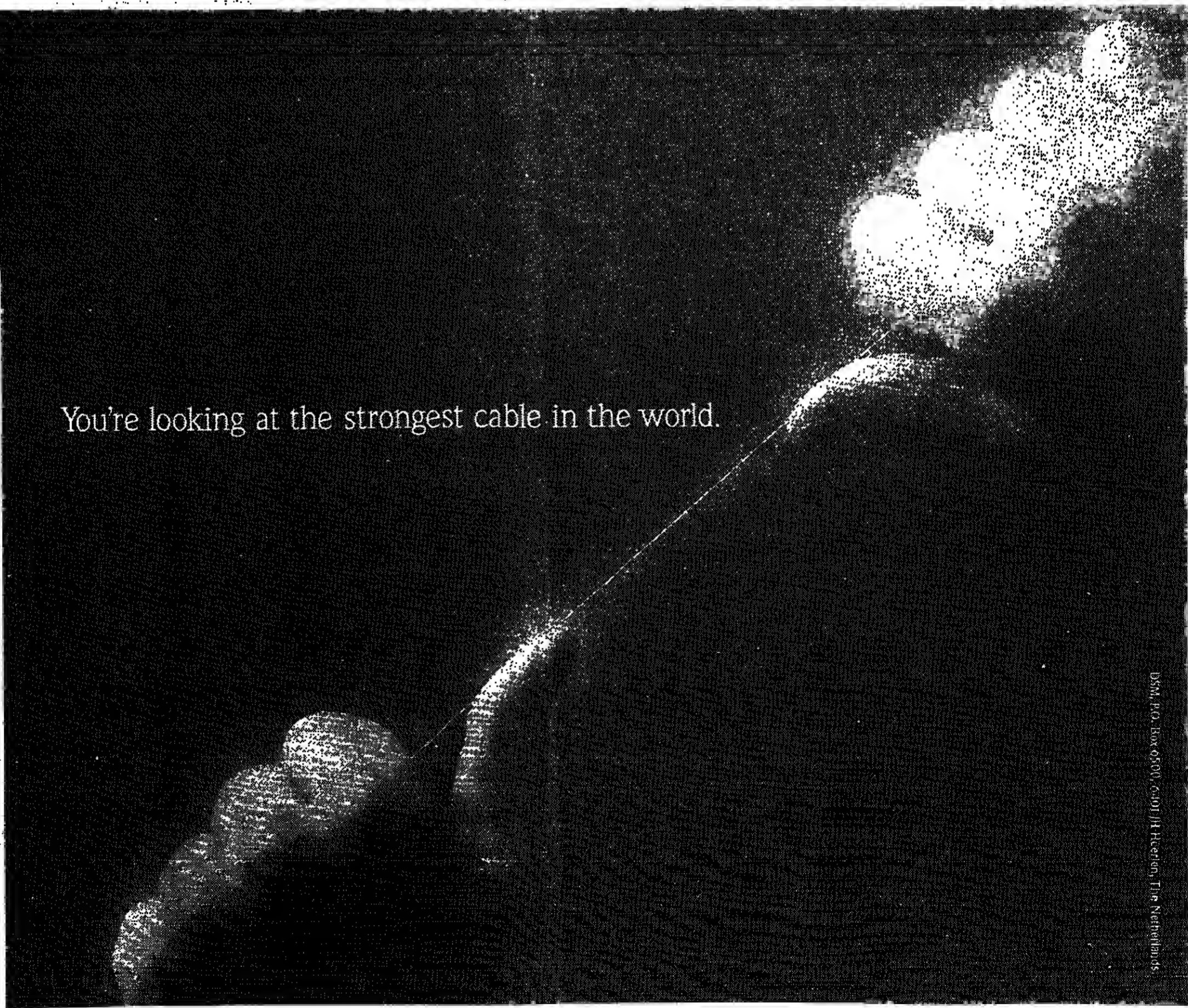
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In Liberia, a Saga of Ritual Death, Politics

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

HARPER, Liberia — When a former Methodist minister decided to run for county superintendent he tried to add special ingredients to the campaign, court papers charge. Meeting in October, the court papers say, the candidate, David K. Clarke, and three politically ambitious friends "agreed to kidnap and murder a human being to obtain parts of such human being after having consulted with a native witch doctor."

A few days later, Liberian newspapers reported, two boys were found dead on a river bank here. Mr. Clarke and five other men were charged with ritual murder.

Decades of preaching in churches and mosques have failed to eradicate West Africa's practice

of juju, or "harsh medicine." Practiced by *boyos* or "heartmen," human sacrifice for individual advancement is often reported in newspapers in the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Nigeria.

Some Africans see juju as an evil offshoot of the widespread, and

Practiced by boyos, or 'heartmen,' human sacrifice for individual advancement is often reported in newspapers in some West African countries.

generally innocuous, belief in a universe filled with spirits and powers that can be placated with charms and talismans.

The Harper ritual killing has been a sensation in Liberia because the defendants are pillars of the local establishment. Five of the six men are from Liberia's most social Westernized group, the Americo-Liberian elite.

Freed American slaves first settled in Liberia in the 1820's. Moses Greenfield, lawyer for one of the defendants, recited listed their social and political pedigrees.

Mr. Clarke, he said, was county chairman of Liberia's ruling party, a school principal, general of the local militia and local aide to Liberia's president, Samuel K. Doe. Another defendant, Alfred T. Davis Sr., served several terms as

mayor of Harper, the county seat, which has a population of 50,000. Mr. Davis was the Debt Court judge at the time of his arrest.

S. Faikai Gardiner Sr., Maryland County attorney, wanted to step up to Circuit Court judge, the indictment said. Joshua N. Bedell, the

county embalmer, wanted to be elected mayor, the court papers said.

Samuel Cummings, a bank guard, is charged with kidnapping the boys. Cbase Toe, a butcher, is charged with killing them.

In another well-known case, seven Maryland County notables — including the county superintendent, a local member of the House of Representatives and the acting superintendent of schools — were convicted and hanged in 1978 for the ritual murder of a singer.

Ritual killings trailed off after the hangings. But in 1983, again around election time, 12 mysterious deaths were attributed to "heartmen."

Harper's latest mystery began when the mutilated bodies of the boys were found on Oct. 28.

Suspicion focused on the county political leaders, who seemed to be stalling the investigation.

On Nov. 3, students began blocking streets and demonstrating. Jackson W. Toe, a youth leader, said, "We wanted the guilty people to feel the pressure and try to escape."

The next day, Mr. Clarke tried to run a roadblock. When the students started to beat him and burn his car, he reportedly said, "Cummings sold us the children."

Mr. Cummings implicated the others, and, by the end of the day, all six were behind bars.

Several days later, the government brought in Madame Mary, an occultist licensed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who confirmed that the police had the right men.

At the Harper Prison Compound, the four principal defendants — Mr. Clarke, Mr. Bedell, Mr. Davis and Mr. Gardiner — proclaimed their innocence.

Mr. Gardiner clutched the prison bars and said in a trembling voice: "I have never been involved in juju or ritual killing. My father was an Episcopal bishop. He brought us up as Christians."

Edward Greenfield, Moses Greenfield's brother and the county attorney who is prosecuting the case, said the trial would start Monday. Sitting in Mr. Gardiner's old chair, the new county attorney said, "If these men are convicted, they will be hanged."

Benjedid Meets Hassan at Border For Sahara Talks

REUTERS

OUJDA, Morocco — King Hassan II of Morocco and President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria met briefly Monday, with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia presiding in a tent spanning the Moroccan-Algerian border.

The Algerian news agency APS said the talks centered on the Western Sahara. Morocco is fighting Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas fighting for the independence of the territory, which Spain gave up in 1975.

There was no immediate indication of the results of the meeting. A three-sided committee was drafting a communiqué, but it was not known whether it would deal with substantive issues.

Moroccan officials said three tents had been erected in the border area, near the Moroccan town of Oujda and the Algerian village of Akid Lofli. The Saudi tent straddled the border.

The three first met in the Saudi tent for about 15 minutes. Hassan and Colonel Benjedid then withdrew to their tents.

King Fahd then shuttled between the two sides several times. Finally, the three leaders met together for about 75 minutes, the officials said.

Mexico Is Re-examining Its Revolution

TV Programs and Books Focus on the Major Figures

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Their faces appear on the national currency, their names adorn countless streets and plazas. But 77 years after the start of the Mexican Revolution, the leaders of that cataclysmic period are little more than vague and fading images to millions of their countrymen.

With sudden urgency, however, Mexicans have begun to take a new look at their revolution. Since the start of the year, a flurry of television programs and books have been focusing attention on Porfirio Diaz, Emiliano Zapata, Pancho Villa, Francisco Madero, Venustiano Carranza and other major figures of that bloody but decisive era.

It is no accident, those behind the resurgence say, that this re-examination, and the enthusiastic popular response to it, come at a time when Mexico is experiencing its worst crisis in 50 years. Its foreign debt is more than \$100 billion and lack of confidence in the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has held power since 1929, is widespread and growing.

"Everyone is seeking an explanation for the current crisis," said Francisco Martin Moreno when asked to explain the popularity of his 614-page historical novel, "Black Mexico," which has been atop the best seller lists for much of 1987. "To do that, we have to go

back, find where we began to go wrong as a nation and clarify what happened so that it doesn't happen again."

Enrique Krauze, whose eight-part weekly series on the revolution, "Biography of Power," is appearing on television and in book form, agreed. "There is a massive hunger to know the truth, a generalized desire to do away with the mystification of the past," he said. "The national crisis," he added, "has awakened in many people a consciousness of the fact that our problem is not simply one of particular presidents; but more of the political system itself."

The Mexican Revolution, which broke out in November 1910 in response to 34 years of dictatorship under Diaz, is regarded by Mexicans as the centerpiece event in their history as a country. Hundreds of thousands are believed to have died in the ensuing fighting, which included civil wars, coups and interventions by the United States, but a new political and social order was ultimately forged.

Reawakening an interest in Mexico's recent past, Mr. Krauze and Mr. Martin said, is not an academic exercise or an end in itself. They hope, they said, to use history to influence the current debate over Mexico's future and bring about sweeping changes in a system they regard as ossified.

who govern in the name of the revolution and present themselves as the ideological heirs of the heroes who emerged then, have demonstrated no less keen an interest, albeit for different reasons, in reviving memories of the period that shaped modern Mexico.

"At a time when so many things seem to be going wrong, it is useful to talk of the Mexican Revolution," the press secretary to a senior cabinet minister said. "It is important that people remember that the revolution has a long tradition of achieving great successes and advances on their behalf, such as land reform, welfare measures and nationalization of the oil industry."

The principal target of the revival appears to be Mexico's young people. Nearly 60 percent of Mexico's 83 million people are 25 or younger, and they have grown up strongly influenced by American popular culture — at the expense, many here believe, of familiarity with their own national heritage.

For Mr. Martin, part of the blame for Mexico's current troubles must rest on the shoulders of the United States.

Mexico, he said, has been "a victim" of predatory practices that should lead to "all kinds of reservations and suspicions" in relations with its neighbor to the north. But because Mexicans have forgotten their own history, he contends, they keep making the same mistakes.

India Aide Plans Visit With Reagan and Shultz

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Narain Dutt D. Tiwari, the external affairs minister of India, will visit the United States for a week, beginning May 10, the government said Monday.

Mr. Tiwari is expected to meet with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and call on President Ronald Reagan, a Foreign Ministry official said. India is seeking an advanced American-made computer to help it forecast its annual monsoon storms.

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Constantin Jelenski, 65, Polish Writer, Is Dead

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Constantin A. Jelenski, 65, a Polish critic and anthologist who did much to bring Polish culture, literature and poetry to a wider Western audience, died Monday at the American Hospital near Paris.

"Paris without Constantin is really not Paris anymore," said Czeslaw Milosz, the Lithuanian-born, Polish-educated Nobel laureate whose poetry Mr. Jelenski translated into French.

"He was a kind of link between Poland and France, an ambassador of Polish literature," said Mr. Milosz, who is attending a colloquium at the University of Lille. "He had an understanding of things Western, and at the same time, an understanding of things that for Westerners are completely exotic and incomprehensible — a mixture of languages, national traditions and the extremely complex history of that part of Europe. There are not many people who are able to ride those two horses."

Mr. Jelenski was born in Warsaw in Jan. 2, 1922, and came to France in 1939 at the outbreak of World War II. He joined the 1st Polish Armored Division at the age of 18, took part in the Dunkirk evacuation and saw service in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany.

After the war, he worked briefly for the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, and moved to Paris in 1951 with Leonora Fini, the Argentine-born painter and theater designer.

Mr. Jelenski co-edited *Preuves*, an intellectual magazine of the 1950s. He became a prolific contributor to *Kultura*, the Polish magazine published in Paris. From 1976 until his retirement in February, he worked for the Institut National d'Audiovisuel in Paris.

Mr. Jelenski was the author, among other works, of a French-language anthology of Polish poetry, "Anthologie de la poésie polonaise."

"He was an important point of contact between Poland and Eastern Europe on one hand, and French and Anglo-American culture on the other," said Mary McCarthy, the American writer, who was a friend of Mr. Jelenski. "A lot of what I know about that part of the world comes from him."

Unlike many other exiles, she said, Mr. Jelenski never became a reactionary. "He knew all the figures in *Solidarity*," the outlawed Polish labor movement, "but he knew the old guard, too," she said. "They would all come and call on him in Paris. He was a very civilized, witty and generous man."

Other deaths:
Xavier Fourcade, 60, a contemporary art dealer who founded the Xavier Fourcade Gallery in New York City, Tuesday in New York.

Viola Mand Grosvenor, 74, the duchess of Westminster, Sunday in a car accident west of Belfast. Her son, Gerald Cavendish Grosvenor, is the 6th duke.

Gus Johnson, 48, a basketball star, of brain cancer Tuesday in Akron, Ohio. He played for the Baltimore Bullets, now the Washington Bullets, from 1963 until 1972. A five-time NBA All-Star, he averaged 17.1 points and 12.7 rebounds a game during his career.

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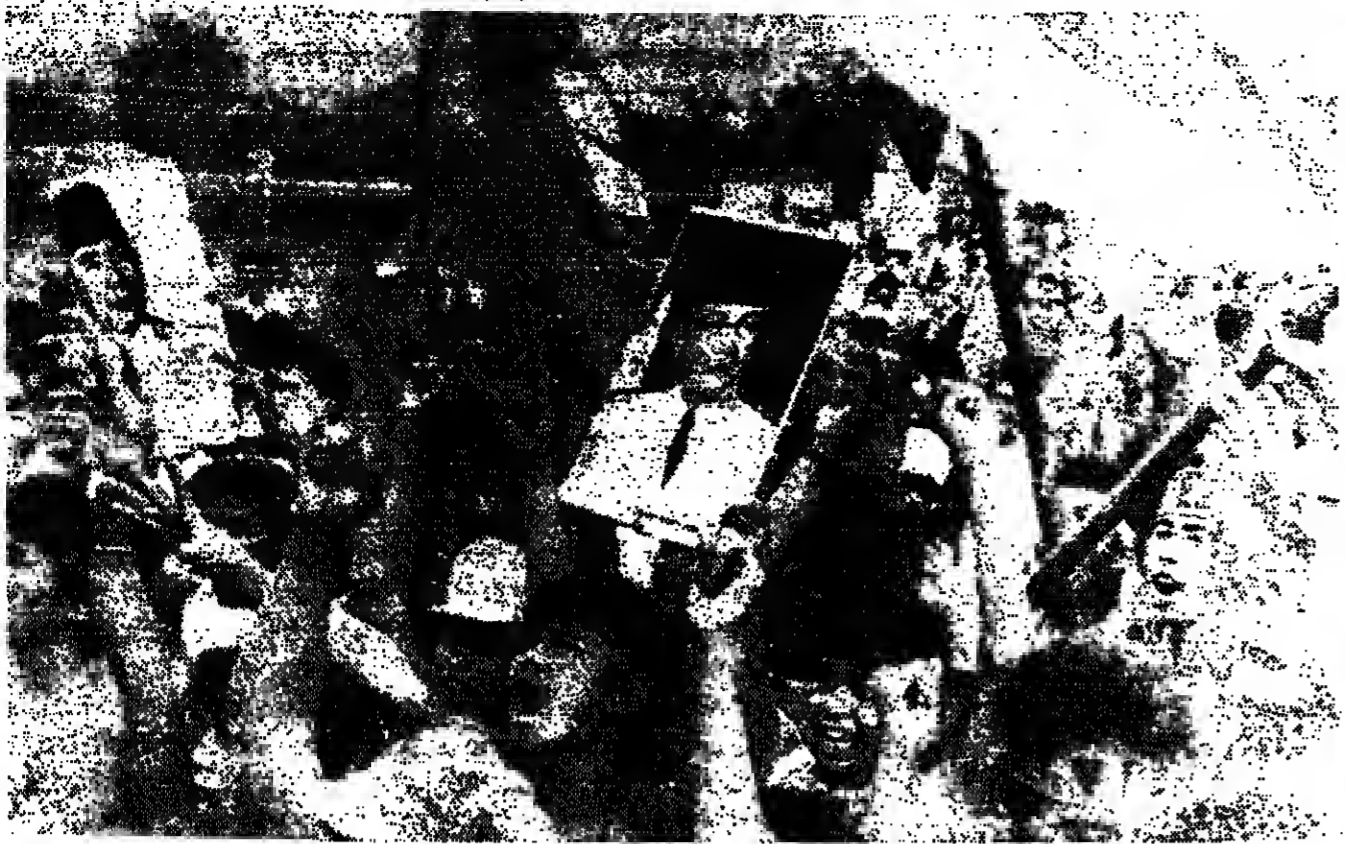
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July 10 1987



Indonesian youths carried portraits of their former president, Sukarno, at a recent campaign demonstration in Jakarta.

Revival of Sukarno Legacy Grips Indonesia

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service
JAKARTA — The young persons packed inside the van looked barely 16, too young to remember the deposed leader who until recently had been relegated to two decades of political ignominy. Yet their posters proclaimed their political allegiance: "Brother Sukarno, We Are Your New Generation!"

Mr. Sukarno was the fiery and charismatic nationalist who led Indonesia through a fierce independence struggle and two turbulent decades as its first president, thrusting his newly independent nation to the forefront of the Third World anti-colonialist movement.

An aborted Communist coup in 1965 led to a military takeover by the country's current leader, President Suharto. Mr. Sukarno was placed under virtual house arrest until his death 17 years ago.

Mr. Sukarno's legacy and the nostalgia of his era have been revived in recent months. The posthumous return of Mr. Sukarno has in many ways proven the most fascinating and unexpected development of an otherwise predictable three-week campaign that preceded last month's election for the powerless parliament.

The Indonesian Democratic Party, an amalgam of Christian and nationalist groups including Mr. Sukarno's old Indonesian Nationalist Party, drew the largest and

most enthusiastic crowds across this archipelago with the widespread use of Mr. Sukarno's name, his picture and his image.

With most of the votes counted, the Democratic Party is expected to finish with about 12 percent of the vote and seems well-placed to become the country's second-largest political group. In Jakarta, scene of the campaign's largest Sukarno-inspired rallies, the Democratic Party was winning about 28 percent of the vote, according to unofficial returns.

In Indonesia's tightly controlled political system, the new reverence for Mr. Sukarno is widely seen as reflecting poorly on Mr. Suharto.

One Western diplomat said, "The resurrection of Sukarno and his personality implies criticism of Suharto, because he is so colorful."

"I like Sukarno because he was smart, he knew how to communicate with the people," said a 23-year-old woman. "When Suharto speaks, he always reads from a piece of paper."

She has no personal memory of Mr. Sukarno, but said she knows of his legendary speaking style from reading history books and listening to her parents.

Kajati Hartoyo, an editor of the ruling Golkar Party's daily newspaper, said his 17-year-old daughter has been swept up by the Sukarno mystique.

Young people "just want a change," he said.

Last year, Mr. Suharto began the official rehabilitation of the man he deposed.

Mr. Sukarno's teachings are still banned. But in a ceremony last November, Mr. Suharto named him an "Independence Proclamation Hero," ending official ostracism of his name.

Some analysts said Mr. Suharto, facing a difficult period of economic retrenchment, may have tried to co-opt the Sukarno myth, only to see the Sukarno revival spin beyond the government's control.

Pro-government analysts suggested that the official acquiescence to the Sukarno revival may signal the government's heightened political confidence. They noted that few other world leaders who had seized power through the military would allow a deposed president's name and portrait to be openly used in the streets.

"Others said Mr. Suharto, expected to be re-elected next year to his fifth and probably final five-year term, may be following the Japanese belief that his generally successful tenure will not be complete unless he rehabilitates the soul of the man he deposed."

"I think it's much more for his ego, his satisfaction, his image," said Dewi Sukarno, Mr. Sukarno's fourth wife.

The official rehabilitation is safe now, said Slamet Bratanata, a former government official who is now a prominent dissident, because "the return of Sukarno is impossible."

The public welfare minister, Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara, said Saturday that Mr. Suharto had ordered a new historical account of Indonesia's post-independence period under Mr. Sukarno because the younger generation had a distorted idea of what happened in the turbulent times after Indonesia's independence from the Dutch in 1949.

He said there were many books by noted historians on the Sukarno period of 1950-65 but that the government felt they did not reflect events accurately. Mr. Alamsyah said high school students had come to think that "what was wrong about that time was right, and what was right was wrong."

Throughout last month's campaign, national attention focused on one of Mr. Sukarno's daughters, Megawati Sukarno, a Democratic Party candidate for parliament and the only member of the family now active in politics.

In a brief address to a rally of nearly a million people, she sounded remarkably like her father, according to some observers. She stirred the crowd by shouting, "Long Live Sukarno!"

Many observers said it was the first time in two decades that they had heard those words spoken at a rally in Indonesia.

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Soviet Eavesdropping in U.S.

Missions Are Reportedly Used as Listening Posts

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union maintains an elaborate system at East bloc embassies here to eavesdrop on sensitive U.S. government communications, according to intelligence authorities.

The authorities, who include both present and former officials, say the Kremlin is using embassies and residences on high points in and around Washington to intercept communications, particularly those from microwave relay stations. These stations carry long-distance telephone traffic from government offices.

The interception of communications works, of course, both ways. The U.S. National Security Agency is charged with the interception of foreign communications, including those of the Soviet Union. There have been reports that listening equipment on top of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow is being used for that purpose.

Several members of Congress are

urging the Reagan administration to scrap a 1969 agreement that allowed the United States and the Soviet Union to build new embassies in each other's capitals.

In Washington, the Soviet Union was given land on Mount Alto, one of the city's highest points. In addition to having a clear view of the Pentagon, the State Department and the White House, the Mount Alto compound also has a good view of the Naval Security Station in northwest Washington, a center for secret naval communications.

Legislators who want to remove the Russians from Mount Alto also favor razing the new U.S. Embassy building under construction in Moscow, on the ground that it is filled with Soviet listening devices.

Intelligence experts say that even if the Russians were forced to move from Mount Alto, they would still be able to intercept from embassies and residences in the region.

"One should not think that just by depriving the Soviets of Mount Alto they would not be able to intercept our communications," said a government authority on security.

Another official, referring to the other East bloc missions, said, "They are surrogates of the Soviets in intelligence gathering."

Several officials mentioned as prime listening posts are an East German residence on a ridge in Arlington, Virginia, overlooking Washington, and the Czechoslovak Embassy, two miles (3.2 kilometers) from the White House.

The East German residence is less than half a mile from the Pentagon. The Polish Embassy, like the Czechoslovak Embassy, is on a hill known as Mount Pleasant overlooking the White House. Moreover, the two diplomatic missions are between the White House and a microwave relay point in northwest Washington, near Tenley Circle.

Moscow uses diplomatic compounds elsewhere in the United

States to collect intelligence in a similar fashion, the officials said. Microwave traffic along the East Coast reportedly is collected by listening stations at Soviet residential compounds in Glen Cove, New York, and on the Maryland shore.

The officials said another Soviet residence in New York, in the Riverside section of the Bronx, and the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco were ideal for microwave interception because of their elevation.

Telephone transmissions travel by microwave or by satellite, as well as by land lines. The Soviet Union is able to intercept much of that, officials say, from an electronic complex at Lourdes, Cuba.

But the Cuban installation cannot intercept microwave transmissions that travel close to the earth. An intelligence expert, James Bamford, said the interception of microwave beams required receivers near the relay or repeater stations, which are placed about every 30 miles to account for the curvature of the earth.

"Microwaves travel mostly in a straight line between the stations," he said. Mr. Bamford and other experts said interception devices did not have to be within a direct line of sight of a relay tower. The beams have side lobes that extend half a mile or more outside of the direct beam and can be detected.

A former U.S. official said the present Soviet Embassy in Washington was surrounded by taller buildings that made eavesdropping difficult.

Mount Alto lets them do a large volume uninterrupted by lots of interference," he said.

Because of the reports that the new U.S. facility being built in Moscow is riddled with bugging devices, President Ronald Reagan has pledged that the Soviet Union will not be allowed to move into its new embassy on Mount Alto until the United States is satisfied it has a secure embassy in Moscow.



The pope was greeted Monday by nuns in Angsburg, West Germany, where he appealed for Christian unity.

Pope Urges United Europe

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

SPEYER, West Germany — Pope John Paul II, at the end of his West German trip, called Monday for a united Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals and denounced restrictions on religious freedom in Eastern Europe.

He made his last major address of a five-day trip at a Mass for 55,000 people outside Speyer's 900-year-old cathedral before a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his return in Rome.

Speaking in a divided country about a divided continent, he said Europeans of East and West should "overcome the menacing international confrontations of states and alliances and create a new united Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals."

The pope, who next month will make his third visit to Poland, appealed to political leaders to "stop, at long last, the restriction and suppression of the free exercise of religious worship" in "the whole of Europe."

The pope said it was symbolic that the cathedral was built in 1030, before the schism in 1054 between the Catholic and Orthodox churches and the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century.

Earlier, in Augsburg, a city that figures prominently in the history of Protestantism and the division of the church, the pope appealed for unity among Christians.

State Dept. Study Backs Reagan On Broad Reading of ABM Pact

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department's top lawyer has completed a study of the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972 that keeps the Reagan administration on a potential collision course with Senate supporters of a stricter interpretation of the agreement, according to administration officials.

The study, by Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department legal adviser, was requested by President Ronald Reagan and focuses on the Senate deliberations over the treaty when it was ratified in 1972.

His results support more testing of some new types of anti-missile systems and reportedly challenges the arguments for the traditional, stricter interpretation favored by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and other Senate supporters of the ABM treaty.

Mr. Nunn said in March that the ABM treaty should be strictly interpreted and that the Senate approved the treaty with a clear understanding of that.

While recent public attention has been focused on the issue of eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the administration has been considering whether it should formally adopt a new, broad interpretation of the treaty.

The administration developed the interpretation in 1985, but because of criticism from Congress and allied nations, it has not yet moved to schedule new tests of the Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI, on the basis of this view. The Pentagon has been working on a classified study that identifies new



Abraham D. Sofaer

experiments that could be carried out under a broad view of the treaty.

An official said that one new experiment being considered would involve the interception of a missile that would be fired from the Vandenberg test range in California. A network of sensors would track the missile, and information from these sensors would be used to help guide an interceptor rocket toward it. The interceptor rocket would be fired from Kwajalein, the largest of the Marshall Islands, in the western Pacific.

An administration official said that this test would not be allowed under the traditional interpretation

of the treaty because it could involve testing mobile sensors in an "ABM mode," meaning that it would demonstrate an anti-missile capability. But the official asserted that the experiment would be allowed under the administration's interpretation of the treaty.

In his study, Mr. Sofaer reportedly contends that statements made by Nixon administration officials to the Senate were somewhat ambiguous. He also maintains that statements made to the Senate by Nixon administration officials endorsing the traditional reading of the treaty did not accurately represent what happened during negotiations and are not binding on the Russians.

In contrast, Mr. Nunn has contended that the strict view of the treaty is correct. Mr. Nunn cited numerous instances in which Nixon administration officials told the Senate in 1972 that the treaty should be strictly interpreted, and he has argued there was no need for the Senate to have adopted additional understandings.

An initial skirmish over the treaty may be fought this week, when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee considers legislation to authorize spending for the State Department.

Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island and chairman of the committee, is supporting an amendment to that bill that would endorse the traditional view of the treaty. Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, has sent a letter to Mr. Pell strenuously opposing this and threatening a filibuster on the Senate floor.

Thatcher Widens Lead in Surveys

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain's governing Conservatives had an 11-point average lead in seven opinion polls carried out in April, a lead nearly 4 points higher than in March, The Independent newspaper said.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is widely expected to call a general election on June 11 if results from local elections Thursday in most of Britain bear out those figures.

The combined results of seven polls published last month show 41.8 percent of the electorate supports the Conservatives, after gains of about two points from last Labor and the centrist Alliance.

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SDI: Experts Faulted Arms Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

head of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs and now ambassador to West Germany.

In a letter to Mr. Johnston, General Abrahamson said he agreed that the negative findings had been accurate when written. But he said they were no longer valid because of "profound" advances in anti-missile research during the past four years.

High Frontier was presented in February 1982 by the Heritage Foundation after drafts of the report had circulated in the federal bureaucracy for months. The study, directed by General Graham, urged that "off-the-shelf components" be used to build an anti-missile system in five or six years. Its first phase being a network of 432 space-based battle stations meant to fire kinetic weapons at Soviet missiles as they rose over Asia. Its cost was estimated at \$40 billion.

In a State Department memorandum marked "secret" and dated Jan. 20, 1982, Mr. Burt of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs said, "General Graham's High Frontier approach has much more technological risk than he describes and is optimistic in the extreme on both cost and schedule." Mr. Burt concluded that it had "serious technical and economic shortcomings."

Earlier, in a secret memo, a State Department analyst, Bruce W. MacDonald, listed five technical "disadvantages" of the plan, one of the most serious being that "large high-altitude nuclear blasts could either destroy or 'blind' these satellites." Mr. MacDonald concluded that the idea had "major problems" that would probably make it "unworkable."

Among the Defense Department documents is an undated one that says: "It is the unanimous opinion of the air force technical community that the High Frontier proposals are unrealistic regarding the state of technology, cost, and schedule."

More authoritatively, a joint study by the air force and the army concluded, according to a memo dated March 31, 1982, that: "The concept, as proposed, is not technically feasible for near term application using off-the-shelf or under-development hardware."

On Sept. 2, 1982, Mr. Carlucci wrote General Graham concerning the Pentagon's evaluations of High Frontier's ideas, remarking that "it is somewhat of an overstatement to say that they have been widely accepted as practicable."

Although noting the proposal might eventually prove "technically feasible" after "some modification" and the resolution of "critical technological issues," Mr. Carlucci emphasized an added complicating factor: possible Soviet countermeasures.

"It is essential," he wrote, "that any weapon system operate in the environment in which it is to be deployed and against the threat that it can reasonably be expected to encounter in its lifetime." Mr. Carlucci noted that the Pentagon's analysis had not included "advanced threats."

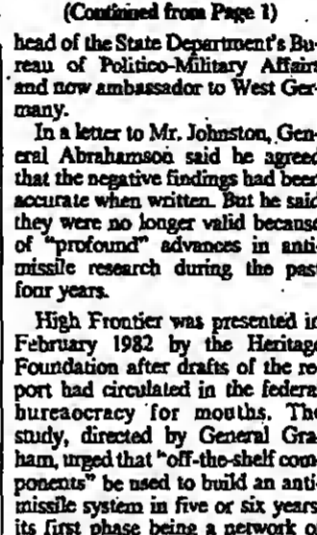
Before such documents were released, it was believed that the Reagan administration in 1982 had questioned the feasibility of High Frontier, but little was known of the depth and breadth of its objections.

The first phase of the administration's planned anti-missile system closely resembles High Frontier. According to tentative proposals the Pentagon recently presented to Congress, the initial system would rely on about 300 space-based battle stations to fire kinetic weapons at Soviet missiles. General Abrahamson told Congress that such a system could be deployed as early as 1994 or 1995, with later phases having lasers and other exotic arms.

In his letter accompanying the newly released Defense Department reports, General Abrahamson said that the pace of technical advance had overcome old worries. "These documents," he said, "should provide a less awareness of the state of technology and analysis back in 1982 and the profound successes and advances enjoyed by the Strategic Defense Initiative after just four short years."

Examples of progress, he said, included homing rockets that have destroyed a scientific satellite and a mock warhead, as well as a homing satellite that last year intercepted an accelerating target in space.

Foreign Minister Alois Mock of Austria at the news conference Monday.



Foreign Minister Alois Mock of Austria at the news conference Monday.

Waldheim To Sue U.S. Over Ban

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

VIENNA — President Kurt Waldheim said Monday that he would take legal action in response to the ban on his entry into the United States.

Also on Monday, the Austrian government said it intended to establish a commission of historians to examine allegations about Mr. Waldheim's activities in the German Army during World War II.

In an interview with Austrian radio, Mr. Waldheim said it was "time to respond to these slanders through legal channels."

Officials said his lawyers in the United States and in Austria were investigating what form his legal action could take.

The U.S. Justice Department on April 27 placed Mr. Waldheim on a list of undesirable aliens because of his alleged links to Nazi war crimes, barring his entry into the United States.

At a news conference, Foreign Minister Alois Mock said that a commission would be formed after consultations with Mr. Waldheim. He said the commission could also include foreign experts, if Mr. Waldheim approved them.

The commission idea drew support from Simon Wiesenthal, the Austrian hunter of Nazi war criminals, who said it should be an international panel.

Asked if other countries might be alienated if Mr. Waldheim himself chose the commission members, Mr. Mock said: "It is our decision, irrelevant whether foreign countries like it or not."

Mr. Mock said he was under no illusions that the commission's conclusions would end the discussions of Mr. Waldheim's war record.

Mr. Wiesenthal said a commission of only Austrians would be worthless and suggested that the Institute of Military History in Freiburg, West Germany, be asked to select a panel of experts.

Any conclusions drawn by the panel would have to be binding, he said.



Foreign Minister Alois Mock of Austria at the news conference Monday.



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Swiss Cantonal Vote Buys Greens in Parliament Race

ZURICH — Swiss environmentalists, buoyed by a shift in public opinion in regional elections after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union and the Swiss chemical pollution of the Rhine, appear likely to make some inroads on a national level.

Environmentalists, who fielded a Greens alliance in the Lucerne cantonal election last weekend, deprived the Christian Democrats of an absolute majority in the Lucerne cantonal parliament for the first time in 116 years, according to election results published Monday.

Political commentators said the alliance's showing in Lucerne, the last regional vote before national parliamentary elections in October, had improved their chances for greater influence in the parliament.

The results, they said, have led even the conservative parties to discuss taking a more environmentally conscious line.

The elections were a clear setback for the established four centrist parties — the Christian Democrats, the Radical Democrats, the Social Democrats and the People's Party — who have long dominated Swiss politics and make up the coalition government that has led the country for more than 27 years.

Peter Schmid, head of the Green Party of Switzerland, believes his party, one of six environmentalist groups putting candidates up for elections, could now expect to win as many as 12 of the 200 seats in the lower house of the national parliament. They now hold three.

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2 French Pilots Score a First

PARIS — Two French pilots, Hubert de Chevigny and Nicolas Hulot, landed Monday on the ice pack at the North Pole, becoming the first men ever to fly to the top of the world in an ultralight aircraft, expedition organizers announced.

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ARMS: Reagan Sets Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

acknowledge privately that it would be necessary to make rapid progress in the Geneva negotiations to obtain any strategic arms control agreement. And even if agreement on a treaty is reached, it would face ratification by the U.S. Senate to the politically charged atmosphere of a presidential election year.

In recent weeks U.S. and Soviet officials have focused on the more limited goal of obtaining a treaty that would eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. White House officials have been highly optimistic about rapid completion of work on such a treaty.

The president's statement, however, raised a note of caution, saying that "important issues" of verification and reduction of shorter-range nuclear missiles need to be resolved before any agreement on medium-range weapons can be reached.

"Verification is a particularly crucial issue," the statement said. "While the Soviet draft indicates that they will seek agreement in some basic areas," it added, "they have yet to provide the all-important details which are essential to working out an effective verification scheme."

The proposed treaty on medium-range arms has worried European allies, who fear that removal of U.S. missiles would leave them vulnerable to the numerically superior Soviet conventional forces.



Max M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. arms negotiator, speaking at a press conference Monday in Geneva.

Last week, former President Richard M. Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger echoed these concerns in a joint article in which they said that the Reagan administration should not agree to a medium-range missile treaty unless it was linked to cuts in Soviet conventional forces.

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said the administration "rejects linkage," in which elimination of the missiles would depend on conventional force reductions.

Medium-Range Talks
The chief U.S. and Soviet arms

negotiators expressed optimism Monday on prospects for an early treaty on eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, United Press International reported Monday from Geneva.

The leader of the Soviet delegation, Yuli M. Vorontsov, said he believed that an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe could be reached in the current round of talks.

The leader of the U.S. delegation, Max M. Kampelman, was more cautious, saying that "important issues" must still be resolved.

ITALY: Harsh Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

their right to have a share of the power because they held three times as many parliamentary seats as Mr. Craxi's Socialists, the second-largest coalition partner.

Through a long series of intricate political battles, Mr. Craxi fought off the Christian Democrats, Mr. De Michelis, a Socialist, said: "The idea that leadership is exercised through sheer force of numbers was defeated decisively, and the idea that leadership is exercised by the party best able to form an effective majority was victorious."

For the Christian Democrats, who led every government from the end of World War II until 1981, this represented an important long-term setback, according to Adolfo Battaglia, the Republican leader in Parliament.

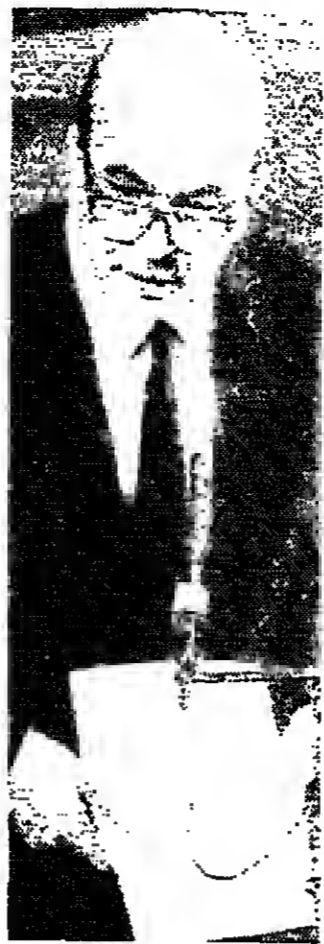
"The Christian Democrats are still strong in numbers," he said, "but the political power they exercise has grown progressively weaker."

Along with other political analysts, Mr. Battaglia dates the beginning of that decline to the late 1970s, when an economic and social crisis caused the Christian Democrats to arrange a limited accord with the Communists.

Then, in 1981, the Christian Democrats had to allow Giovanni Spadolini, a Republican, to become the first non-Christian Democratic prime minister since the war. In 1983, a substantial Christian Democratic loss in the last parliamentary elections opened the way for Mr. Craxi to take over.

Although the Christian Democrats still hold about a third of the vote, they will need to make a substantial comeback at the polls if they want to dominate a future coalition government, Mr. Battaglia said.

As the coalition collapsed in recent weeks, the Communists played an increasingly important role, and in the end they helped the Christian Democrats bring about the dissolution of Parliament and early elections.



Bertino Craxi

AQUINO: U.S. Assailed on Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

ple" in the final campaigning before the May 11 poll. Leftist groups called for troops to be confined to their barracks on polling day.

The New People's Army is the military wing of the outlawed Communist Party, which backs several leftist candidates for the Congress. More than 40 persons have been killed in the past two months in violence related to the polling.

Voters will elect a 24-member Senate and 200-member House of Representatives, restoring a bicameral system that was abolished in 1972 by President Ferdinand E. Marcos before he was deposed.

The elections are the last step in the restoration of democracy following the popular uprising in February 1986 that forced out Mr. Marcos after 20 years in power and swept Mrs. Aquino into office.

In the north on Monday, the military closed the airport at Laoag amid rumors that Mr. Marcos, exiled in Hawaii, would try to return before the election.

Mrs. Aquino, who has been criticized by Pentagon officials for her handling of the 18-year-old Communist insurgency, said in Monday's speech that she had repeatedly asked Washington for more

helicopter gunships, at least 10 for each of the country's 13 regions. Addressing about 800 troops at the suburban Villamor Air Base, Mrs. Aquino said she had "time and again" asked for the helicopters and other equipment to improve the ground mobility of soldiers.

She said, "Our principal military supplier should not expect our brave soldiers and determined commanders to fight the insurgency with our teeth and our hands." Defense Secretary Rafael M. Ilo said Mrs. Aquino was "reminiscing the Americans that they have a lot of commitments and they are not coming as fast as she expects them to."

Admiral James A. Lyons Jr., commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, said in a recent interview that he was disappointed at delays in U.S. military aid.

More than 800 people have died in clashes between the government and the Communist rebels since a 60-day cease-fire lapsed Feb. 8.

The government also is holding talks with leaders of a 14-year Muslim separatist insurgency. About 60,000 people have died in the secessionist war since 1972 in the Mindanao-Sulu region, home of the five million Moslem minority in the predominantly Roman Catholic nation of 54 million.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

ARREST: 130 Are Detained in South Africa Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

building, apparently intent on holding the meeting inside.

Witnesses said that as faculty members pleaded with the authorities that the gathering was peaceful, police carrying whips charged toward the gymnasium after a brick was thrown at them. Witnesses said the students chanted "Nazis" and that at least one tear gas canister was set off.

Tear gas was fired in another incident on the campus later Monday afternoon when a group of students emerged from the university canteen to attend a meeting with a

faculty committee that has called for a two-day staff strike to protest the election.

The South African police commissioner, General Johan Coetzee, said that security forces would be out in full strength Wednesday to prevent attempts to disrupt the election.

General Coetzee, in an interview in Monday's Johannesburg Star, said police had information that the African National Congress "has instructed that there be a coordinated anti-election campaign with political, diplomatic and military dimensions." The congress is

the main guerrilla force battling minority white rule.

School boycotts, protest marches and a general strike also were planned to divert attention from the elections and to focus it on the security forces, he said.

Journalists Detained
A large media contingent filed riot police breaking up the protest at the University of the Witwatersrand and some of the journalists were detained. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

Spokesmen for three American television networks, ABC, CBS and NBC, and for two British-based television companies, ITN and Visnews, said their crews were detained for up to three hours.

Photographers from Reuters and The Associated Press news agencies, as well as Time magazine, were also detained for several hours.

Photographers were told that their film was being sent to the attorney general with a view to possible prosecution under terms of the country's 11-month-old national state of emergency.

Regulations banning first-hand reporting of political unrest were overturned in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court last month. However, some officials contend that the regulations should be observed pending a court appeal.

JORDAN: Israel Is Challenged to Attend Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

force the coalition government either to accept the proposal or to break up and hold new elections that would serve as a referendum on Israel's willingness to enter such talks.

Mr. Shamir has consistently opposed the peace conference plan. Mr. Rifai said Hussein has worked for two years to attain a conference that would be called by the secretary-general of the United Nations and would include "all the parties concerned," including the PLO and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The result of Hussein's efforts, Mr. Rifai said, "was agreement among the countries concerned to hold the conference after it became clear to them that a peaceful settlement can only be reached through an international conference."

Mr. Rifai denied reports that Hussein recently met with Mr. Peres or the Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin. But he added, "The world is still awaiting the agreement of the Israeli government on holding the conference and on Israel's participation."

"It is futile to proceed with preparations for holding the conference," Mr. Rifai said, "while the Israeli government still refuses the principle of holding it and participating in its deliberations should it convene."

Sources close to Mr. Peres said they did not expect a final decision on Wednesday, but they predicted a vote was likely before he left for the United States on May 13. Mr. Shamir said on Israeli television Sunday night: "There is no good news in this announcement. Jordan supports an international conference because it is the most comfortable way for Jordan."

There's a negative addition here — the call to invite the PLO."

But a senior Foreign Ministry official welcomed the announcement as "an obvious indication that significant progress has been made."

"It's also obvious that Israel has to make a decision," the official said. "Things are happening and we have to take advantage of it and move it forward to direct negotiations with some kind of international opening."

In recent days, Israeli spokesmen have said unofficially that the two sides have agreed on a 10-point plan for holding the conference and have resolved two of three remaining issues: the criteria for Palestinian participation in the conference and the duration of the opening session.

But Mr. Rifai's statement gave no indication that these issues were resolved. A third unresolved issue is that of Soviet and Chinese participation. Hussein has said he could not attend a conference without all five permanent Security Council members.

er, something bigger is controlling all this. Somebody big is calling the shots and not letting us unload the bloody thing and get done with it."

This load of garbage is little different from the thousands of tons generated each day throughout the New York City metropolitan region. It is one of the clearest indicators, according to politicians and environmental officials, that people can no longer expect their garbage to just disappear.

But the larger issue is beyond the

GARBAGE: Barge Drags Flies, Hostile Reception

(Continued from Page 1)

concern of the Break of Dawn's crew, who emphasized that they did not care where the garbage ended up — just as long as it was soon.

The barge originally was bound for Morehead City, where a landfill had promised to accept the load. But North Carolina officials banned the waste after New York officials refused to certify that it was not hazardous.

The barge then headed south to the Gulf of Mexico, where it was rejected by three more states and chased away by naval vessels from Mexico and Belize.

On Sunday, the owner of the trash and the man who controls its destiny, Lowell Harrelson, of Bay Minette, Alabama, said in a telephone interview that he could offer the crew no hopes of ending their trial soon.

The captain then became somewhat philosophical about the plight of Mr. Harrelson, who is paying \$6,000 a day for the barge.

"I think all those people who are trying to hurt us, it is going to all fall back in their laps," he said. "Lowell will end up on top on this one."

Indictment in Amtrak Deaths

The Associated Press

TOWSON, Maryland — Ricky L. Gates, 32, the engineer whose locomotive collided with a passenger train Jan. 4, was indicted Monday on 16 counts of manslaughter by locomotive for allegedly operating the locomotive in a "grossly negligent manner." Sixteen persons were killed in the accident, Amtrak's worst.

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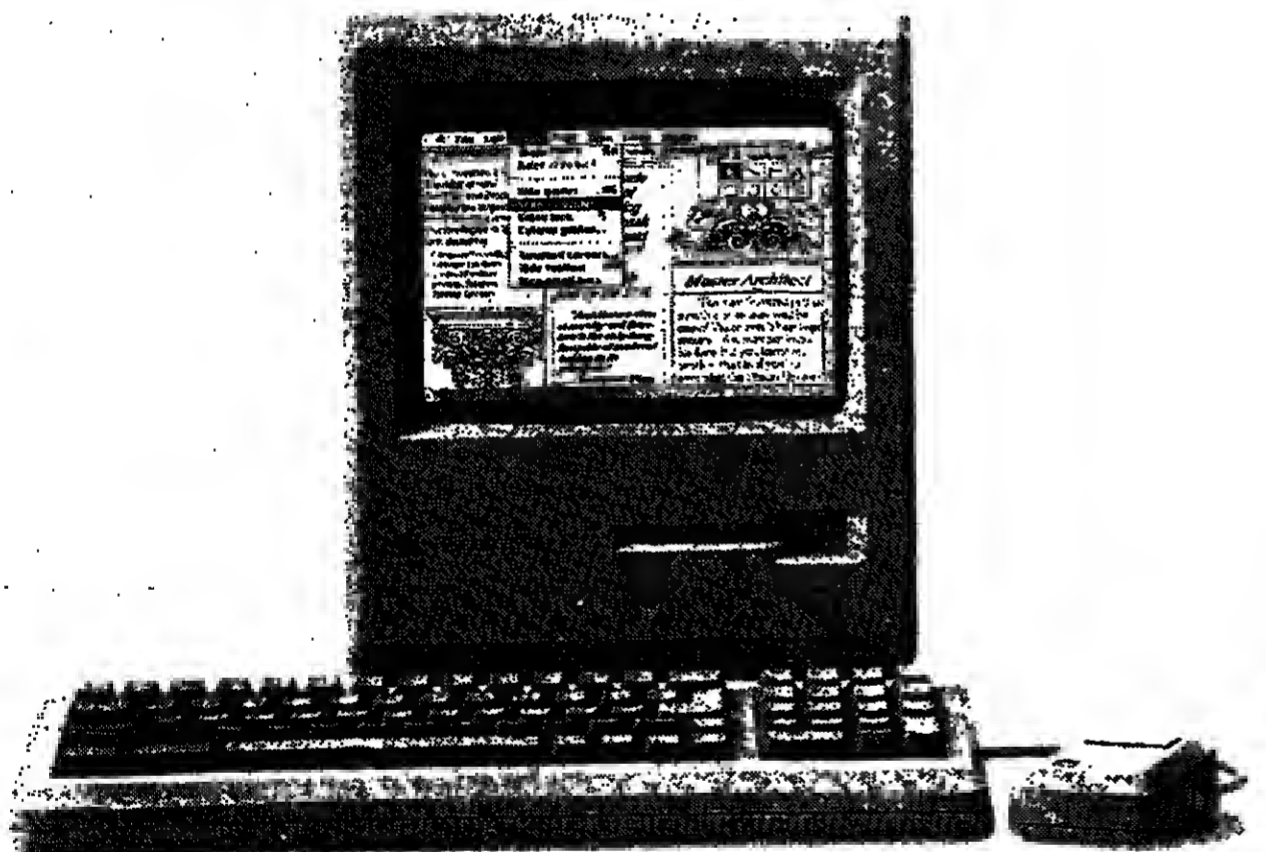
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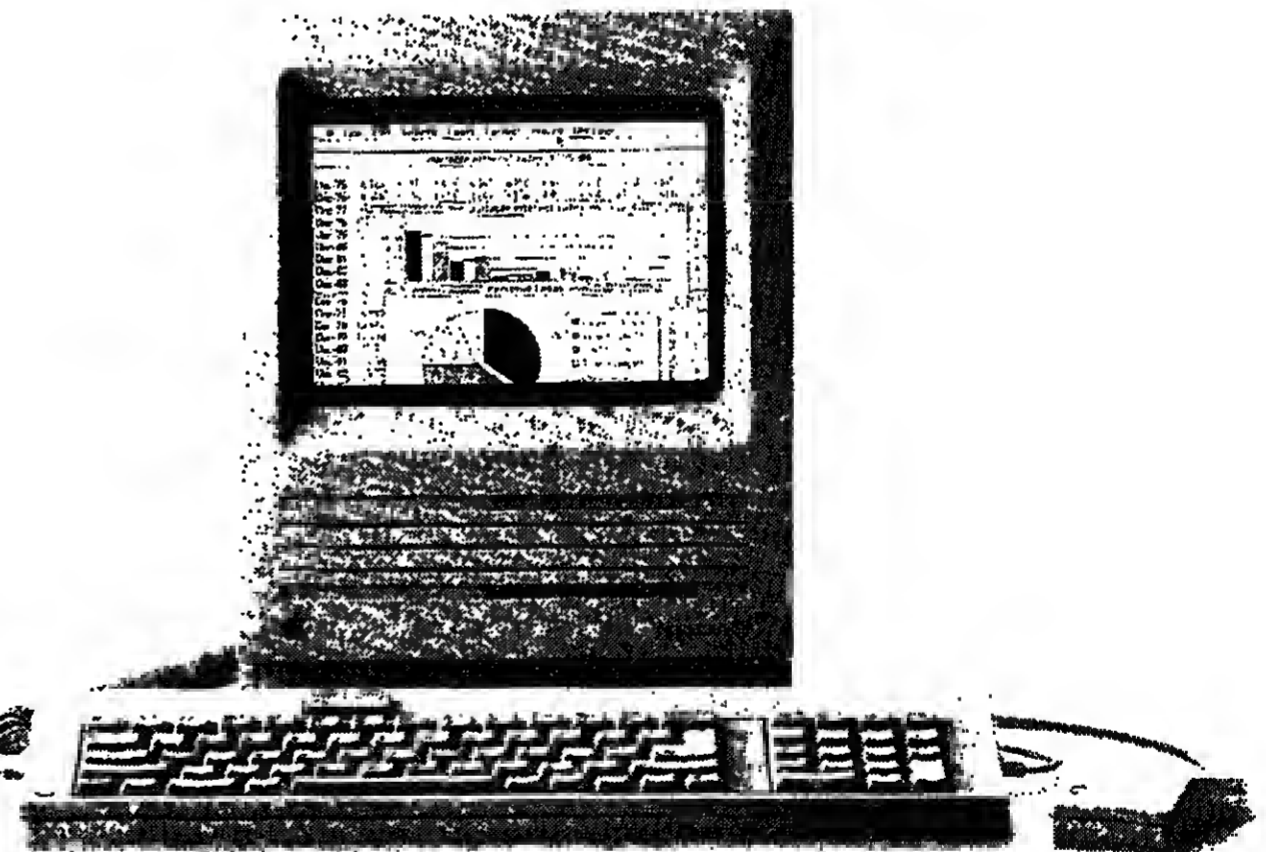
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Herald Tribune

Money Opens the Door

From 1978 through the spring of 1985, through two campaigns and four years in the White House, David Fischer was Ronald Reagan's personal assistant...

these audience-seekers were on his side. Congress had denied him funds to carry out a cherished foreign policy goal...

A Dangerous Charade

There is a time bomb in the U.S. national debt ceiling, set to go off at midnight May 15. If a new and higher ceiling has not been set...

No weekly sales of Treasury bills. Not a single savings bond. Maturing debt would be paid off from cash on hand, while it lasted.

Wheat for the Asking

The Soviets have a long-term agreement to buy at least 4 million tons of U.S. wheat a year. For the past two years they have not done it...

wheat "competitive" — and the Soviets have accepted. They will buy their 4 million tons. So the U.S. taxpayer will spend perhaps \$100 million so that U.S. grain can be bought cheaper in the Soviet Union than it can in the United States.

Other Comment

President vs. Prime Minister

India is wrestling with a constitutional crisis in the form of a struggle for power between an elderly president whose term ends in July and a young prime minister whose popular support is rapidly declining.

An Election for Whites Only

The South African election on Wednesday can easily be dismissed as irrelevant. On present reckoning it will produce a Nationalist government with a slightly increased parliamentary majority.

which only the ill-informed are liable to doubt. At some distant stage, when the African National Congress has multiplied its destabilizing efforts by many times, things might be different, but not now.

The National Party will win, probably with a reduced majority. The question then is what Mr. Botha will do with his new mandate.

No People Can Prosper on Its Own Terms

By Robert J. Samuelson

TOKYO — You do not have to be in Tokyo for long to sense that the Japanese, or at any rate their opinion leaders, think themselves under assault from the United States.

pan's system of "lifetime employment" in large companies. (Contrary to popular impression, it has never applied to many smaller firms.)



By DENNIS IN LA Repubblica (Rome), CAW Syndicate.

It is an understandable, if simplistic, reaction. What the Japanese are discovering, just as Americans have discovered, is that being part of the broader world economy means sacrificing some control over your social and economic destiny.

spending on appliances and furniture. It would also relieve Japan's acute overcrowding. In the Tokyo-Yokohama area, the average home or apartment has fewer than four small rooms.

Election Day in South Africa: The View From a Cell

By Peter Vale

BERLIN — At 6 A.M. on Wednesday, the polls will open for South Africa's whites-only election.

by those permitted to take part. Whites in South Africa have played at democracy while practicing oppression for three centuries.

At the same hour, Janet Cherry and Sue Lund will be awakened by the unlocking of a cell door in "B" passage of the North End Prison in Port Elizabeth.

if white political prisoners pass by. Those South Africans like Ms. Cherry and Ms. Lund who resist white rule in South Africa are remarkable for the strength of their commitment to fight racism.

What Do We Call a System Like This?

DURING the current state of emergency, brutal assaults on black communities have become routine. The repression of trade unions and free speech has intensified.

What is disappointing is that the United States, as the world's most influential democracy, has refused to take a stand against the apartheid system.

The Latin Democracies Are Balking

By Jorge G. Castaneda

WASHINGTON — The main effect of the popular response to the military unrest in Argentina was to reduce drastically the possibilities of a coup.

As might have been expected, the Reagan administration set out to change this state of affairs. The bank's decisions are made by majority vote.

The days when the Colossus of the North could routinely impose its wishes on its Latin neighbors are gone.

Reagan officials have often said that the democratization of Latin American nations enhances relations with the United States.

Of the eight Latin countries on tinctly hemispheric matter, Washington could not garner the support of a single major Latin nation.

The writer, a political science professor at the National University of Mexico, is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

OPINION

Nazi Dirt Lies Under Both Rugs

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The trial of Klaus Barbie, known as the "butcher of Lyon" for his wartime Gestapo activities, finally starts next week.

There is an interesting contrast of national styles between Japanese and Americans. The Japanese are at once more cosmopolitan and more parochial. They are far better informed about America than Americans are about them.

Barbie was handed over to the French in 1983, during a brief period of civilian administration in Bolivia. That revived stories about his U.S. connections.

The report was a strange combination of shocking revelations about U.S. recruitment and protection of Nazis to spy on Communists, and of excesses and obfuscations.

Former Congressman Elizabeth Holtzman, who has steadily pushed for an honest disclosure of secret pro-war support for Nazi criminals, wrote Mr. Rodino that the GAO report was "seriously flawed and hopelessly inadequate."

The cover-up has never ended. It became too embarrassing to admit what had gone on, in violation of U.S. policy, U.S. law, simple morality and, furthermore, effectiveness.

The United States refuses to forget what President Kurt Waldheim of Austria cannot manage to remember. Fine, but America should also remember to clean up its own house.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Rhodes Occupied

CONSTANTINOPLE — The news that Rhodes was occupied by the Italians caused considerable excitement here [on May 4].

The writer, a political science professor at the National University of Mexico, is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

1937: Pulitzer Prizes

NEW YORK — Margaret Mitchell's story of the South during the Civil War, "Gone With the Wind," was awarded the Pulitzer prize for the best novel of the year.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

OPINION

Educating for Democracy: The Teachers Need Help

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Normally we do not pay much attention to teachers. We expect them to educate our children and practically to raise them by protecting them from drugs, crime and sexual disease, all for a lot less than we pay plumbers. From time to time, when they slip a bit in their police functions, we yell at them, but we do not actually try to find out what is on their minds.

But teachers are saying some interesting things and attention should be paid. They could turn out to be more impor-

tant than almost anything being said by the presidential candidates — and probably will stick in the mind longer.

The American Federation of Teachers is saying that the schools are not doing a good enough job in their duty of preparing young people for the joys and responsibilities of living in a democratic society and preserving it. The union wants to do something about it.

That duty was once taken for granted. Schools taught that a free society was not only the one Americans were lucky enough to live under but the best form of society. That has changed substantially, beginning in the late 1960s. The tendency became to avoid value judgments among various forms of government. And providing students with enough history to make their own judgments does not seem to be considered an essential part of the purpose of education.

Perhaps the change came because the United States was so riven by a war that it came to despise. The kids were being educated in a social atmosphere of doubt, cynicism and weariness.

Neither parents nor school boards saw what was happening. The teaching of history was being leveled out; the difference between freedom and various forms of tyranny became not a choice between good and bad but just a matter of taste, a yawn, nothing to get excited about.

The issue has been put with clarity in a declaration on "Education for Democracy" by the AFT, working with the Educational Excellence Network and Freedom House. It has been signed,

among others, by Jimmy Carter, Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, Elie Wiesel, Benjamin Hooks of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mayor Henry Cisneros of San Antonio and the presidents of the universities of California and Notre Dame.

It is not an effort to propagandize children. It is a serious appeal to schools to give their students, from the early years on, the learning necessary to understand that the difference between freedom and tyranny does involve choice, decision and acceptance of responsibility. The document starts with some clear-cut premises:

Democracy is the worthiest form of human governance ever conceived. We cannot take its survival or spread or improvement for granted. The central drama of modern history has been and is the struggle to establish and extend democracy in the United States and abroad. Democracy's survival depends on transmitting to each new generation the political vision of liberty and equality which underlies, or should, American unity.

It all seems fairly obvious, if you believe it. But just as you must be taught to hate you must be taught to find truth — in this case, the demonstrable truth in democratic principles. You can learn it the hard way — by living in a tyranny. Or you can be taught through education in history and democratic ethics.

This does not mean simply pronouncing values and insisting they be accepted. It involves teaching the history of the United States and of other societies so that the student sees the values and is in a position to judge.

It means teaching not only democratic values but communist, militarist, fascist values. The idea is to provide enough information so that the student understands that social contracts are not cost-free but often deliberate choices among conflicting values and that the price can be very high indeed — a matter of life and death.

Laying down principles for education in democracy obviously is important, and so is the next step — curriculum examination and change.

In California, a curriculum evaluation is taking place with education in democratic rights and obligations the goal. In most other states, county governments and school boards have primary responsibility. New alliances are being formed; parents and teachers both liberal and conservative are finding common ground.

There can be a price to pay for taking a long look at a school curriculum to see if an understanding of democratic principles is built into it. It may cost money — perhaps more teachers and new textbooks — but it will be cheap in the long run. Ignorance of the history of freedom winds up costing a great deal.

The New York Times.

ON MY MIND

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The New York Times.

Read, Write and Figure

WHEN I hear people talking about how to "teach values," I reach for my cant-detector. Two things are predictable about the "teaching values" fad. One is that insofar as it is additively in technique — schoolmastery finger-wagging — it will run in torrents off the duck's back. The other is that there will be a war over whose values it is likely to teach. Meanwhile, no one — still — will be learning to read, write or figure.

— Syndicated columnist Edwin Yoder.



A Delicate Balance on the Slopes of Lanai

By Tom Wicker

LANAI CITY, Hawaii — Deer hunters were ranging the craggy slopes of this pineapple island on a recent weekend, which suggests that even in the middle of the Pacific Ocean it is hard to get away from mankind's peculiar touch.

A Pacific island, with cliffs dropping steeply to the sea and much of its surface covered with precise rows of pineapple plants, is not where deer hunters might ordinarily be expected. Nor do boatmen customarily see plastic-bagged deer heads, with antlers protruding, on the docks awaiting water transportation to another island.

But deer do roam the hills and scarce vegetation of Lanai, one of the Hawaiian islands. A hunting season is considered necessary to prevent them from overpopulation and starving, or ruining the neat gardens and shrubbery of Lanai City, where most of the island's few residents live. Hunters from the other islands flock here, and often carry off their kill by boat to Maui or Oahu.

So at isolated Manele Bay, bemused sailors and yachtsmen turned their attention from rising winds and seas to the hunters borne from the hill. Other than the threatening weather and the antlered heads, they talked mostly of where a planned new tourist hotel might be built — close to the protected little boat basin, or fronting on an idyllic nearby beach? Neither site was popular with people who had sailed from Honolulu and Lahaina or even further to escape tennis courts and high-rise buildings.

Prince Philip of Britain was in Hawaii

100, on tour as international president of the World Wildlife Fund — though not to condemn the deer hunters of Lanai, and certainly not to join them.

He braved winds gusting to nearly 50 miles per hour (80 kph) to dedicate a new telescope atop Mauna Kea in Hawaii — the so-called Big Island. In Honolulu, he spoke at a symposium on

MEANWHILE

"The Roots of Life," passionately declaring that the world's rapidly depleting forest resources must be preserved, or "your grandchildren will be in serious trouble." The planet's vegetation, he insisted, "is the roots of life."

Hawaii, that garden spot of the airline ads, was an apt target for his message. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin reports that more than 60 percent of the island's native rain forest has been "cleared for plantations, ranches and urban sprawl."

Prince Philip had nothing to say about the hotel soon to rise at Manele Bay, but he did point out that tourism, while "not necessarily bad," would bring "bad news if the natural environment is destroyed simply because of something tourists want. If there isn't a natural environment here, you won't get the tourists, either."

Amen in that. But even the office- and hotel-towered skyline of modern Honolulu cannot mask detract from the magic of the sun rising behind Diamond Head as

an early-sailing boat slips to sea with the dawn. Under lightning skies, Koko Head soon rises boldly along the coast of Oahu; and by the time the island of Molokai lies dim and blue on the horizon, choppy channel seas remind a landlubber that the elements, at least, yield little to the ceaseless impetuosity of man.

The low, long, rather barren shoreline of Molokai rolls on grimly until it gives way, beyond a narrow channel, to the high cliffs of Lanai. Interrupted only by a barge port, as if the outside world could never find a foothold there.

But behind the breakwater at Manele Bay — 16 hours out of Honolulu on a recent light-wind passage — a small but sociable world of boatmen clings without telephones, electricity or worldly amenity to the few available docks and moorings. Sometimes on weekends, this amiable community swells beyond capacity, spreading a spider web of lines and chains across the shallow anchorage.

From it, a narrow road winds steeply to the pineapple fields stretching endlessly across the red clay of the island plateau, and to tiny Lanai City huddled in a rare but spectacular stand of huge pine trees. It may be necessary for man to thin out the island's deer population; but amid its quiet fields, its hills above the perilous sea, Prince Philip's warning seems amplified: Man already has so distorted and sometimes destroyed his natural environment that what little remains seems doubly worth preserving.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Future for Five Billion

Regarding the opinion column "Population: Don't Be Frightened by the Numbers" (April 27) by Jonathan Power:

In its forthcoming report, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities points out that the world's population has reached five billion and is growing by 220,000 every day. Mr. Power calls that "scaremongering."

We should celebrate the birth of Baby Five Billion as we celebrate that of any baby. But responsible people must think of the baby's future. That is the nub of the UNFPA report. Whatever the child's talents for survival, it is a tough world. For billions of poor people in developing countries — and there is a nine in ten chance that Baby Five Billion will be born in one — it is getting tougher.

Yes, developing countries have shown remarkable adaptability. Yes, economic growth would solve a lot of problems. But more and more countries are deciding that faster economic growth will not be possible without slower population growth. Mr. Power fails to mention that South Korea's remarkably successful family planning program marched step for step with its economic success. The same is true of Singapore and Indonesia, among others. India, China, Bangladesh, Brazil, Nigeria, Egypt — the economic

and population giants of the Third World have come to the same conclusions.

Mr. Power kindly acknowledges the value of UNFPA-supported family planning programs. But his argument assumes that they are "optional extras" in development programs. They are not. For many countries, slower population growth may mean the difference between success and failure in the struggle for development. This will affect the sustainability of the global economy and the global environment. For many people, including Baby Five Billion, it may mean the difference between life and death.

JYOTI S. SINGH,
Chief of Information Division,
UNFPA, New York.

In Defense of Pesticides

Regarding "We're Aiming at Ourselves When We Spray the Bugs" (Meanwhile, April 21) by Colman McCarthy:

This column on pesticides attracted our interest, and we would like to respond to some of its uninformed claims.

On chlordane: This product was banned for all uses except termite-proofing houses, where no other product comes close to performing as well. It was banned because it causes liver tumors in mice. And in man? A Harvard School of Public Health study of workers at a factory

producing chlordane and heptachlor, and where exposure would be far heavier than to the general public, concluded that there was "no overall excess of deaths from cancer, even among workers followed 20 or more years."

On the contamination of groundwater, game meat, grain and so on: Mr. McCarthy says that all the above have been contaminated by pesticides. But by which pesticides, and at what level? It is the dose that determines whether a chemical presence is significant.

Foods are chemicals, and "natural foods," such as the potato, tea and coffee, various spices, celery and parsnips contain many toxic compounds evolved by plants as a natural defense against disease and parasites. Professor B.N. Ames says that "the human dietary intake of 'nature's pesticides' is likely to be several grams per day — probably at least 10,000 times higher than the dietary intake of man-made pesticides."

He adds that "our knowledge of the toxicological effects of new man-made pesticides is extensive, and general exposure is exceedingly low."

Finally, Mr. McCarthy quotes a National Academy of Sciences report purporting that only 10 percent of pesticides are adequately tested to assess health hazards. This is unsupported by fact. The academy's finding was based

primarily on a 15-chemical subsample of a selection of 50 chemicals drawn from a computerized list of 3,350 chemicals. Of the subsample, six chemicals are not used in pesticide formulations. Three are intermediates in inert in the manufacturing process, and the six others have been registered with the Environmental Protection Agency and are supported fully by health and safety data.

G.R. GARDNER,
International Group of National
Associations of Manufacturers of
Agrochemical Products, Brussels.

Butchers of All Countries

St Anthony Lewis believes that "What the Camp Guards Did Must Never Be Forgotten" (IHT, April 23). I only wish his memory of the far greater crimes of Stalin was equally vivid. Hitler killed six million Jews, but Ukrainian victims of the starvation in the early 1930s, deliberately engineered by Stalin, alone numbered that many. Stalin's Great Terror took many more lives.

The Soviet Union today is ruled by the same Communist Party that oversaw these mass murders. The perpetrators of Stalin's crimes walk Soviet streets today, honored for their past services. And this is the country to which the United States has deported Karl Linnaeus.

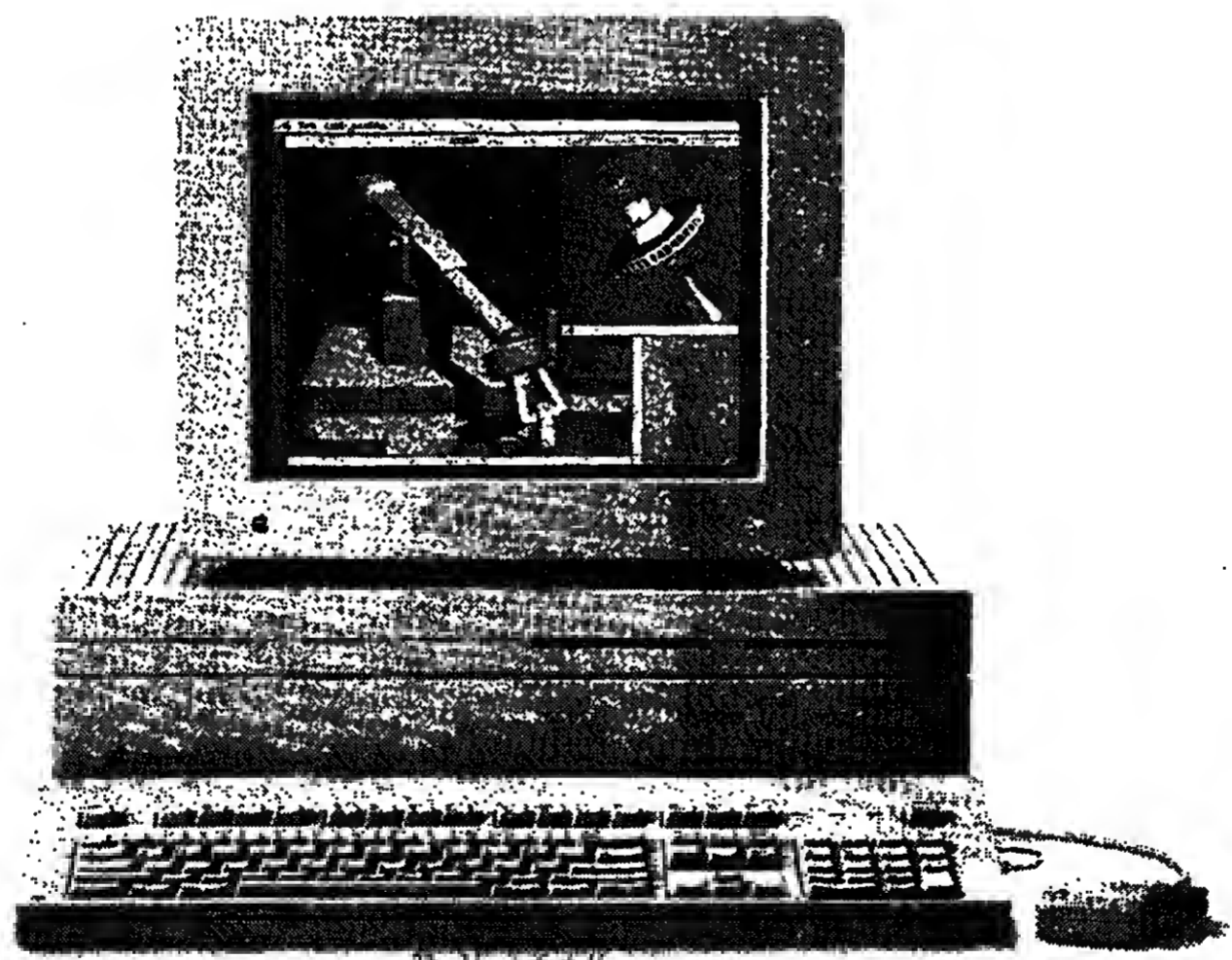
Before we start deporting war criminals to the Soviet Union, let the Soviets bring justice to those in their own ranks who have committed even greater crimes. Until then, let us sentence the Karl Linnaeus here in the West.

But let us not practice selective remembrance like Mr. Lewis, who never seems to have anything to say about Soviet, or Vietnamese, or Cambodian, or Ethiopian, or Cuban, or any Communist crimes. We must remember the butchers of all countries and ideologies.

EDGAR C. SHERMAN,
Heerde, The Netherlands.

The United States should follow Canada's lead and consider amending its criminal code to allow for prosecution of suspected war criminals rather than revoking a person's citizenship and deporting him or her to a foreign country, where abuses of justice may occur and American rules of evidence may not be followed. Canada's proposal to amend the Criminal Code to allow for prosecution of war criminals by Canadian courts has received favorable reaction from Jewish and Ukrainian groups and hopefully will ease tensions such as those that have developed over cases like that of John Demjanjuk.

DONALD B. PATTERSON,
Montpellier, France.




And another.

In addition to the Macintosh™ SE, Apple proudly introduces another member of the Macintosh family: The Macintosh II. A computer so powerful and so flexible it challenges the very definition of what a personal computer can be. And do. Inside the Macintosh II resides a new microprocessor of enormous power and possibilities. The Motorola 68020. At blinding speeds it roars through nearly every Macintosh program available. At four times the speed of a Macintosh Plus. The Macintosh II also boasts a new

coprocessor. The Motorola 68881. This new piece of electronic wizardry enables the Macintosh II to perform mathematical calculations at two hundred times the speed of the Macintosh Plus. But the biggest news is the Macintosh II is totally open to your needs. With six expansion slots that allow you to customize your Macintosh to serve virtually any function you can imagine. In fact, the open architecture of the Macintosh II is so open you won't be left behind by the advent of new technologies. No matter how advanced or colourful they may be. Speaking of colours, the Macintosh II offers

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Macintosh II offers you a choice of viewpoints. A thirteen inch colour monitor or a twelve inch black and white. The Macintosh II will satisfy the needs of the most power hungry business user, scientist or engineer. Tomorrow, it will also lead the way into startling new technologies. From laser-encoded memories that can store encyclopedias of information to who knows? After all, one good idea inevitably leads to another. The power to be your best. 

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ARTS / LEISURE

Luxurious 'Aida' In Ancient Luxor



Verdi glitterati: Queen Sofia, Mrs Mubarak, Princess Caroline, Karl Lagerfeld, Domingo.

LUXOR, Egypt — "Aida," Giuseppe Verdi's opera set in ancient Egypt, which had its premiere in Cairo in 1871, was given Saturday night in the actual site of one of its settings, ancient Thebes. An international gathering of almost 5,000 paid up to \$750 each to attend the gala first night in the 3,000-year-old temple of Amenhotep III.

Leading a cast of 1,500 were Plácido Domingo as Radames, a young Egyptian military leader, and Maria Chiara as his love, Aida, daughter of the Ethiopian king but held in slavery in Egypt. The company of the Verona Arena in Italy, which has performed "Aida" regularly in its annual summer seasons since 1915, brought its production to the Nile Valley.

The setting exceeded any opera house's grandest designs, but Domingo said at a press conference that he had been disappointed with the amplification and the acoustics in the open-air presentation. "Verdi would be satisfied with the surroundings but for the music, he would have liked to hear it better."

The "Aida" project, produced by Fawzi Metwalli, an Egyptian-born

entrepreneur who lives in Austria, has had enthusiastic support in Egypt, at least in part because of Egypt's identification with Verdi's 19th-century plea for national pride and unity. Egyptians do not focus on the tragedy of the doomed lovers in "Aida," but seize instead on the way in which the opera demonstrates Egypt's grandeur, might and history.

Suzanne Mubarak, the wife of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, said Saturday night that "the glorious re-creation of Egypt's history is very close to the hearts of all Egyptians."

"Aida" was commissioned by Ismail Pasha, viceroy of Egypt, for the new Cairo opera house that had been opened in 1869, the year of the opening of the Suez Canal. The opera house was inaugurated with another Verdi work, "Rigoletto." After several delays — among them, the Franco-Prussian War held up the sets being built in Paris — "Aida" had its world premiere on Christmas Eve, 1871. Verdi never traveled to Egypt to attend the grand opening, saying he feared he would never make it home and would be mummified.

Luxor has been in a high state of

excitement for this "Aida" for months. An Egyptian flag and a special "Aida" flag fly from every lamppost, and the town has been spruced up. One elderly resident said he had not seen the town this excited since the day Tutankhamen's tomb was discovered in the Valley of the Kings, across the Nile, in 1923.

The evening of the gala began with a call to prayer sung by another tenor, the muezzin in the minaret. This was followed by the shooting of a cannon to tell the Moslem faithful, fasting for the month of Ramadan, that sundown had ended the day's abstinence from food, water and smoking.

People made their way to the temple for the gala by horse and carriage or by car. Women were dazzling as the crescent moon picked out sequined gowns. Princess Caroline of Monaco attracted a great deal of attention when she arrived, but was later eclipsed by Mrs. Mubarak, Queen Sofia of Spain and their entourage.

The evening began with Luxor children singing the national anthem, "Bilady" ("My Country"). The audience was seated facing the Nile with the orchestra immediate-

ly in front; to the left the Temple of Luxor, to the right, the Avenue of the Sphinxes, a long, thin avenue lined by hundreds of sphinxes that runs about two miles to the Temple of Karnak.

Everything about the performance is gigantic. For example, it takes 212 people to mount the current elaborate Metropolitan Opera production of "Aida." It takes 1,500 people to mount the triumphal scene in Luxor. Dr. Lanny Bell, curator of Chicago House in Luxor, which is part of the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute said that there had been some concern that the archaeological sites would be damaged. "But on the other hand it was important to make the monuments available to the public."

Many Egyptians said they hoped the "Aida" performances would help rejuvenate the country's tourist industry in the wake of recent terrorist fears. And the concept will not stop there. An organization called Opera Sites is planning to do Verdi's "Nabucco" in Caesaria next year, and an Italian company has announced plans to do "Aida" at the Pyramids in September.

Ms. Gloria, in Transit

NEW YORK — Ms. magazine, which turns 15 in July, seems alive and well with a circulation of 45,000. But it is not making money, and the women's liberation image has lost much of its original luster.

The Reagan administration has not helped in the editor's opinion. "He's been the worst," says Gloria Steinem. "We've had some who did

HEBE DORSEY

not know much about women's equality and some who thought change had gone far enough. But he is the first one who tried to go back, tried to dismantle equal rights."

This hurts, she adds, "because you have to spend a lot of time defending what you have instead of going ahead. Fortunately, Reagan doesn't represent the country. Newsweek had a poll in March 1986 showing that 56 percent of American women considered themselves feminists and felt that the women's movement had improved their lives. On the magazine's masthead, Steinem — chosen for the last nine years by World Almanac as one of the 25 most influential women in America — is listed as only one of 12 editors. But she is the acknowledged chief editor, as her film director's chair, neatly marked with her name, would indicate. Steinem comes across as soft, but not sweet, and sexy in a direct, straightforward way, with long hair, long fingernails, miniskirt and high heels. No makeup, no batting eyelashes and the blond hair could stand a trip to the hairdresser.

Forty people work in the Ms. offices in a nondescript West Side building. There are a few men involved in the operation, but they are in the art or business departments, while all the editors are women "because of the sensibi-

lities," Steinem said. "And the men are feminists," she added. How does she know? "Oh, the way you know when people are anti-Semitic, you know when they're anti-feminist."

Steinem was excited about the special July-August 15th anniversary issue, which will launch a bolder, redesigned format and logo plus regular editorial features focusing on entrepreneurs, personal style and "the new family."

"It's taken 15 years to change ideas about women," she said. "Now we'll begin changing institutions — including the fact that men should raise children. No, I don't have children, but my father raised me more than my mother did."

"For the next 15 years, we'll talk about everything. We have majority support on equal pay, but we don't have equal pay. Political representation? We're nowhere near. Changes in job patterns, parental leave, child care."

The Ms. reader, Steinem said, "is in her early thirties. Half married, half not. By far the best educated and highest earning of all women's magazine readers. Optimistic and influential."

Although Ms., which is backed by a Foundation for Education and Communication, is in the red, Steinem is not pessimistic. The triumph, she said, is that "we've done so much with so little."

Advertising is slim in this slim magazine, which averages 100 pages. "But we have categories who never advertised in women's magazines," Steinem says, "such as cars, liquor, insurance, cigarettes. It was difficult because we have little fashion, food, cosmetics advertising without the usual courtesy copy."

"If Newsweek had to write nicely about General Motors to get a General Motors ad," she said, "they'd be indicted."



Gloria Steinem, 15 years in the chair.

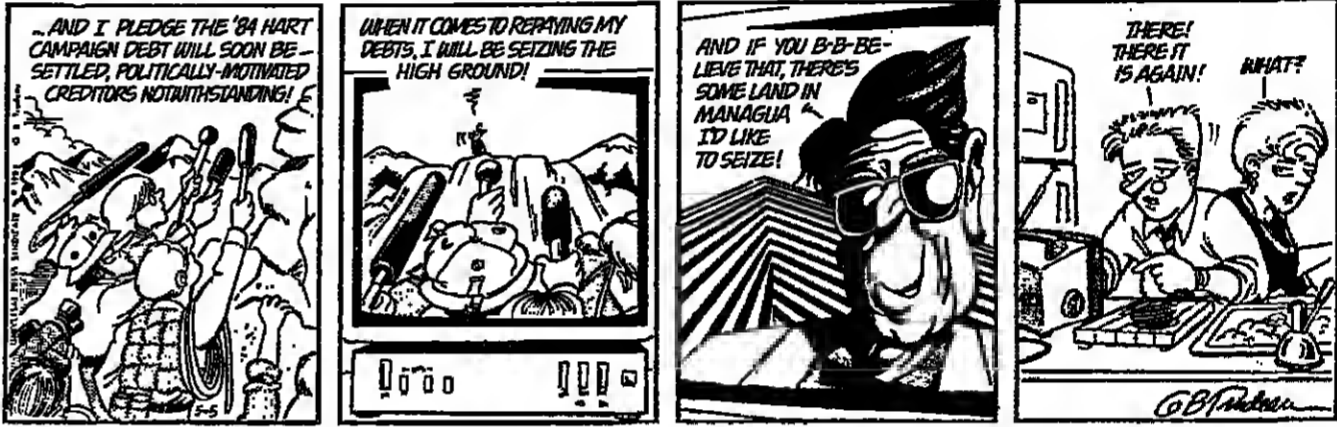
Some feel that the women's movement, which was perceived fairly brightly at the beginning, sets Ms. to be in a negative stage. Steinem disagrees.

The pioneers of this movement were sometimes seen as "mental defectives with curlers in their hair," as one magazine editor put it, or aggressive lesbians. Ads relating to lesbians do not contradict this notion. "Yes, it's hurt us with some advertisers," Steinem says, but it's not our problem. It's theirs. The fact that a percentage of human beings are lesbians or homosexuals

doesn't change our humanity at all.

Despite headlines such as "Sex and Love in the '80s" and "Is One Woman's Sexuality Another Woman's Pornography?" Ms., which deals a lot with house-husbands, lone corporate women, single fathers, women priests, abused wives and lesbian mothers — doesn't seem to deal much in joyful relationships with men. Can there be a women's magazine without men? "It's not without men," Steinem says. "It's whatever you want it to be. But it's about equal marriages."

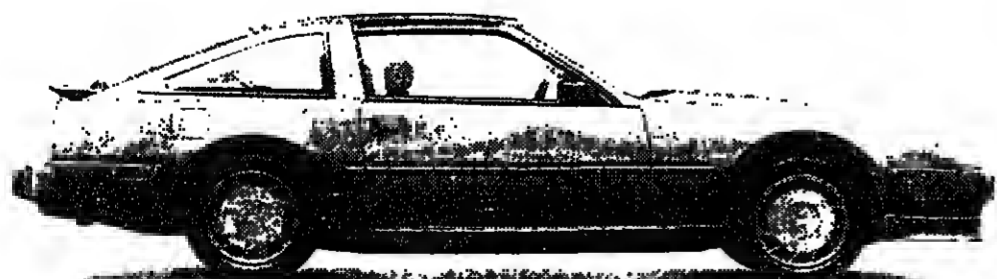
DOONESBURY



At first glance, nature and technology may seem to represent opposite poles. In fact, an affinity with nature makes a vehicle better equipped to ride the wind, bear the cold, beat the heat, and tame the roughest terrain. For this reason, we look to nature for inspiration, then apply whatever insight we gain to our technology. We aim to build cars that meet the requirements of both man and nature in a harmonious way. Cars that are technologically advanced, yes, but more than that, cars that are as reliable as the coming and going of the seasons. Because in our many years of making cars, we've always come back to the same conclusion. The more a car understands nature, the better it can meet its challenges.

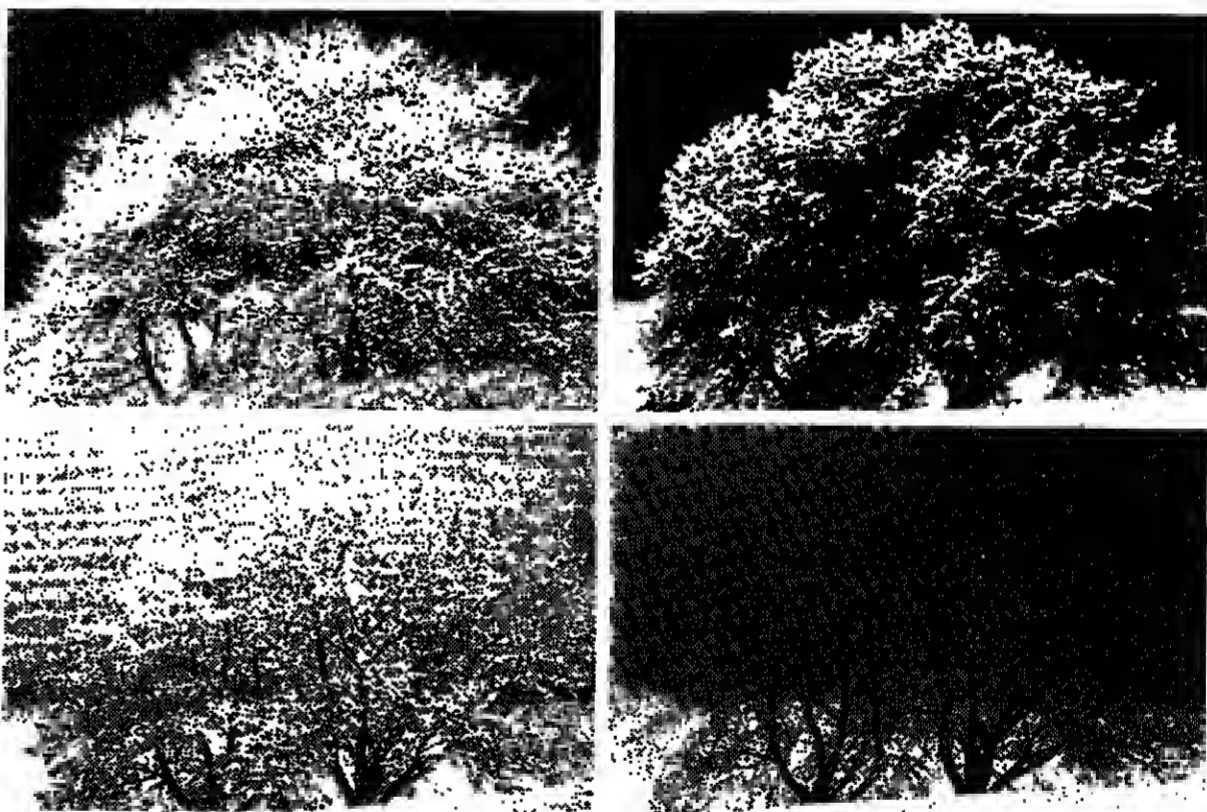
Nissan...it's only natural.

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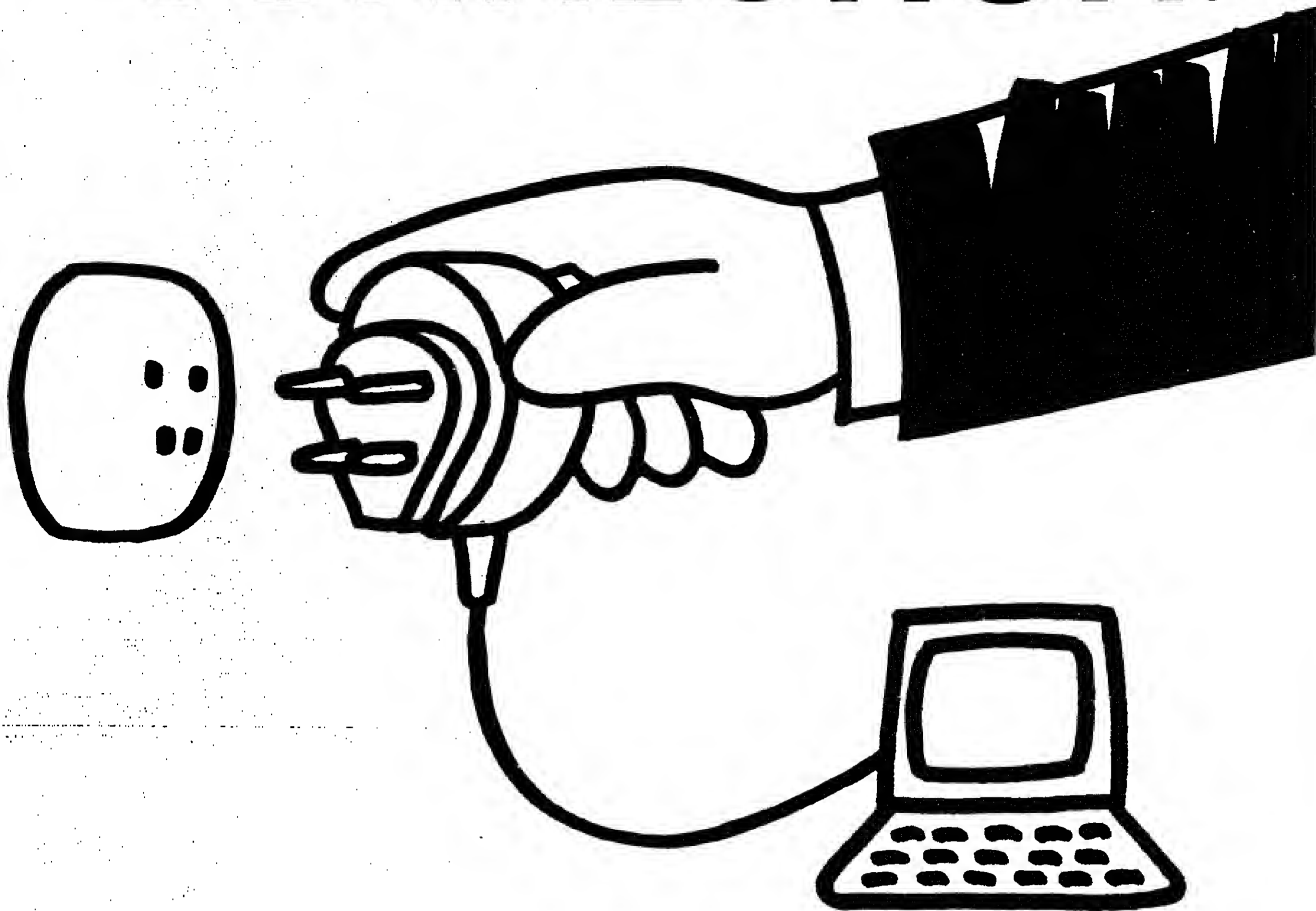
NISSAN 300ZX

WHAT NATURE TAUGHT US ABOUT BUILDING CARS



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THE ERICSSON CONNECTION.



This is the easy new way to spread computer power within your company.

Yesterday, computer power was reserved for the company's "heavy users" and the natural solution was to hook up a separate data network.

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"Openness" to other systems, to international standards and to the future.

One example: on our new generation of terminals all you need to do is press a button to shift from IBM to DEC to Sperry, etc.

We know that this "openness" is good for our customers. But it's just as important to us at Ericsson. Without it we couldn't break into other computer worlds and build the functional and economical information systems you need.

That's why "openness" is fundamental to us at Ericsson.

It should be equally fundamental to you.

In fact, we have common interests.

ERICSSON 

Ericsson Information Systems

Ericsson 1987

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE adv. cons. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Monday's NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Close, Prev., Week Ago, Year Ago.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, Industrials, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, -5HT.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

N.Y. Prices Mixed, Trade Slow

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed in sleepy trading Monday after a flurry of late buying erased losses in the blue-chip group. The market was under pressure from a weak dollar, slipping bond prices and soaring prices for precious metals. The Dow Jones industrial average, down 9 points half an hour before the close, ended with a gain of 5.82 points at 2,286.22. But losing issues outnumbered gainers 8-7. Volume was about 140.6 million shares, down from 160.1 million Friday. Broad market indexes advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.59 to 163.27, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 1.33 to 289.36. The price of an average share rose 15 cents. Traders said attention to the dollar, bond prices and precious metals eroded modest gains posted shortly after the opening. At 10 A.M., the Dow was up 10 points but at one point in the early afternoon it was down 17. Participants said trading was essentially aimless. Many investors stepped to the sidelines to await this week's Treasury refinancing. The Treasury plans to sell \$29 billion of notes and bonds in a three-part auction beginning Tuesday. "The market is directionless, but beneath the surface there's a lot of tension, with people watching the dollar very carefully to see whether it can stabilize," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp. Mr. Johnson said the bond and stock markets were concerned about whether Japanese investors would participate enough in this week's Treasury auctions to keep interest rates from rising further. He said strong Japanese interest "could launch the bond and stock markets into a pretty good rally." Mr. Johnson said the stock market should rise in May and June despite the dollar's volatility. "We will see a high on the Dow for 1987 during June, at about 2,400," he predicted. American Electric Power was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1/4 to 28. It begins trading ex-dividend Tuesday. Chrysler followed, adding 1/2 to 40. LTV was third, adding 1/4 to 44. Among blue chips, AT&T rose 1/2 to 24 1/2 and USX rose 1/2 to 29. USX said it expected its steel operations to be running at 85 percent of capacity by June. IBM jumped 2 1/2 to 163. Cray Research fell 2 to 119 1/2. Mining stocks were among the biggest winners. Newmont Mining rose 3 1/2 to 95 1/2, Phelps Dodge added 3/4 to 33 1/2 and Homestake Mining added 1 1/2 to 8 3/8. Exxon rose 1/4 to 86 1/2, Standard Oil eased 1/4 to 73 1/2, Chevron added 1/4 to 57. Mobil rose 1/4 to 46 1/2, Texaco slid 1/4 to 33 1/2 and Pennzoil rose 2 to 84 1/2. Mining stocks were among the biggest winners. Newmont Mining rose 3 1/2 to 95 1/2, Phelps Dodge added 3/4 to 33 1/2 and Homestake Mining added 1 1/2 to 8 3/8. Exxon rose 1/4 to 86 1/2, Standard Oil eased 1/4 to 73 1/2, Chevron added 1/4 to 57. Mobil rose 1/4 to 46 1/2, Texaco slid 1/4 to 33 1/2 and Pennzoil rose 2 to 84 1/2.

Main stock price table columns A through M, listing various stocks with their prices and changes.

Main stock price table columns N through Z, listing various stocks with their prices and changes.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS Amsterdam Likely to Rise When Dollar Relaxes Hold

By RONALD VAN DE KROOL Special to the Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — The Amsterdam Stock Exchange is likely to remain under the dollar's influence in the short term, but analysts say it could well rise later this year if currency factors relax their grip.

But they acknowledge that until then the market will remain largely dependent on the whims of the currency markets. And no one is willing to try to predict exactly when the turnaround will come or when foreign investors will return in force to the market.

The Amsterdam market has room for respectable growth later in the year, provided the dollar stops dictating the tone here, an analyst at a major Dutch bank said.

The Amsterdam Stock Exchange has languished in the shadow of the lower dollar for the past six months, rising whenever the U.S. currency shows signs of recovery and dipping when presented with fresh evidence of further dollar weakness.

The ANP-CBS general share index, which stood at 278.4 at the end of last year, fell to a low of 257.7 in late January when the 293.4 in early April as the currency accord reached by six major industrialized nations in Paris in February showed some signs of sticking.

Since then, however, the market has again been dampened by currency worries, this time by fears of a possible U.S.-Japanese trade war that could lead to renewed dollar declines. The index ended last week at 280.6, near its level at the beginning of the year, while the dollar hovered just above 2 guilders at 2.0175.

Analysts said that even a convincing stabilization of the U.S. currency at its lower level would benefit the Amsterdam market, helping foreign investors in particular to shift their attention back to the relative health of Dutch companies and away from the short-term effect of a declining dollar on profits in guilders terms.

Analysts generally agreed that 1986 profit figures recently released by Dutch companies showed that investors' worst fears had not materialized. "Current price levels reflect an exaggerated fear of the dollar's influence, but it's a difficult thing to prove," Pim Kruisinga, of Banque Paribas Nederland NV, said.

With a price/earnings ratio of under 11 percent, the Amsterdam exchange is considered to be a bargain by the standards of other markets. "The Netherlands still offers opportunities to the foreign investor, though less to the Americans because of the currency risk than to the Europeans and the Japanese," Mr. Kruisinga said.

Foreign investors, who began turning away from Amsterdam in September, are believed to hold the key to the Dutch market. A revival of overseas demand would easily pull the entire market higher, although analysts warn against expecting any major rise. Dutch interest rates are unlikely to come down much further and Dutch corporate profits will probably show moderate rather than significant gains compared with 1985.

Thomas Thomassen, of Dutch merchant bank Pierson, Helderling & Pierson, said he thought the stock exchange would remain basically flat into the summer holiday period, with the possibility of an improvement thereafter.

"We are reasonably optimistic about the bourse in the long run but have no high expectations for it in the short term," he said. The Dutch market is still capable of producing a total return on investment of 17 percent over the next 12 months as long as shares are bought selectively, he said.

He said his bank was optimistic about the outlook for both the See STOCKS, Page 15

Conable Shuffles Top Jobs Major Changes At World Bank

By Hobart Rowen Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Barber B. Conable Jr., president of the World Bank, announced on Monday a major, long-expected reorganization of the bank but had to delay a planned initiative to manage the Third World debt problem.

Mr. Conable's redesign will result in a job swap between the bank's two senior vice presidents, Ernest Stern and Moqes Qureshi, and the appointments of two regional vice presidents, W. David Hopper of Canada and Willi Wapenhans of West Germany, to new posts as senior vice presidents.

In an effort to put his imprint on policy and operations, Mr. Conable cut by at least half the wide-ranging power that Mr. Stern had as senior vice president for operations, and transferred what was left to Mr. Qureshi, of Pakistan.

Mr. Qureshi will inherit Mr. Stern's authority over bank operations. Mr. Stern, whose agreement to stay on as senior vice president for finance surprised many of his colleagues, will be in charge of the bank's financing, formerly Mr. Qureshi's main function.

Mr. Conable had hoped to be able to announce Monday a bold approach to the Third World debt problem by naming a coordinator for the bank's role in that area.

It was learned that last week he offered the assignment to the World Bank's vice president and treasurer, Eugene H. Rotberg, who was passed over for the senior post that will go to Mr. Stern.

Mr. Rotberg, who is highly regarded in financial markets for his stewardship of the bank's huge borrowings, is said to be weighing the offer against opportunities in the private sector.

As a result of the dismantling of Mr. Stern's huge portfolio, many planning and research operations, and a large number of economists, will be shifted to Mr. Hopper.

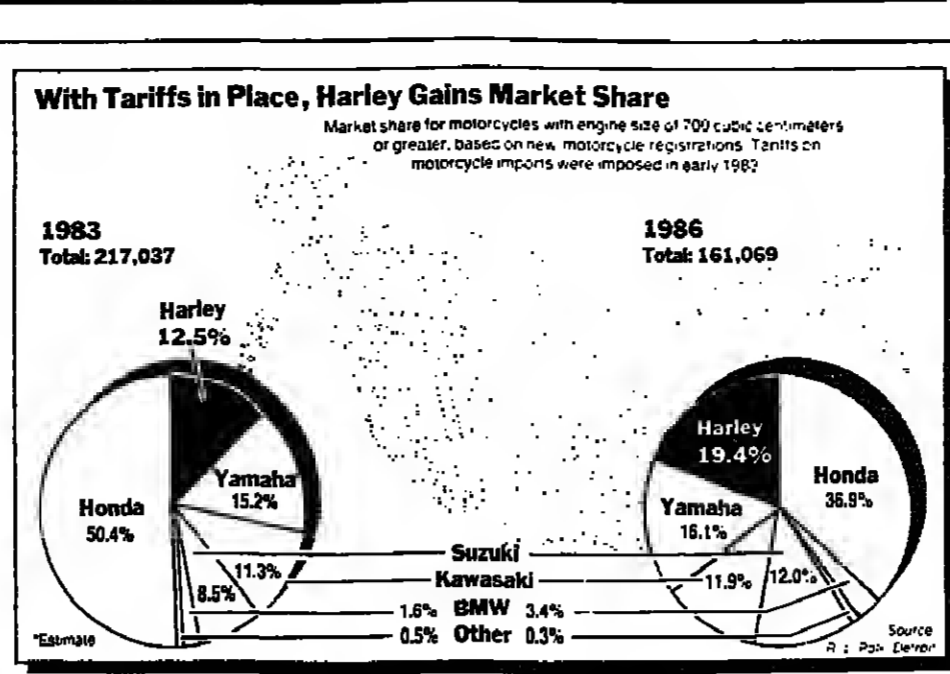
Mr. Conable said that the reorganization would result in the abolition of as many as 600 jobs, about 10 percent of the existing work force, including at least 50 managerial positions. He said the cost of severance pay would be about \$150 million, to be made up in increased efficiency.

He said the reorganization, which will also include a new department for the environment and expanded work on the role of women, came in response to complaints from donor countries that the bank was inefficient and from borrowing countries that it was not responsive to their needs.

He said he had hoped to bring people in from outside but had not been offered personnel he considered more attractive than those in the bank.

"But I do not rule out the possibility of bringing in highly qualified people in the future," he added. "I expect to go outside and actively recruit in order to balance the existing staff."

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Harley Hog's Riding High Again Reagan to Fete Success, but Employees Fear for Jobs

By Warren Brown Washington Post Service

YORK, Pennsylvania — President Ronald Reagan is to come here this week to honor a U.S. company that climbed back from near financial ruin and put aside the shield of protectionism to take on foreign competitors.

The company is Harley-Davidson Inc., of Harley Hog fame, the only U.S. manufacturer of the big motorcycles that, five years ago, came almost exclusively to bear Japanese brand names.

Harley-Davidson officials complained that the Japanese were flooding the U.S. market with heavyweight motorcycles — deviously over-producing to build up great inventories that later would be sold off at cut-rate prices.

The company appealed to the U.S. International Trade Commission, which found that Harley-Davidson had been badly hurt by the imports from Honda, Kawasaki, Suzuki and Yamaha. In April 1983, the Reagan administration ordered a tenfold

increase in tariffs on imported heavyweight cycles.

Thus protected, Harley-Davidson proceeded to cut manufacturing costs, to improve management and product and to

recapture the share of the market it had lost.

The story could have ended there. But Harley-Davidson officials went one step further. In an unprecedented move this year, they asked the ITC to drop the tariffs that had saved their company.

"We no longer need the special tariffs in order to compete," said Harley-Davidson's chairman, Vaughn L. Beals.

His scrap-the-tariffs request could not have come at a better time for the Reagan administration, which is battling increasingly tough odds in trying to stem protectionist sentiment on Capitol Hill.

So, the president is coming to southeastern Pennsylvania to visit one of the two Harley-Davidson plants making the thunderous motorcycles.

There will be speeches and plant tours. There will be numerous reporters and pundits. And there will be people like Harry Smith, a 36-year-old union leader who has worked 17 years at the plant.

"I don't know much about politics and I really don't care about it, either," said Mr. Smith, president of Local 175 of the International Association of Machinists, which represents 923 production workers at the sprawling plant.

"I do know that the tariffs helped to slow up the imports, and that that helped us keep our See HARLEY, Page 17

Italian Agency Urges Broad Securities Reforms

By David Brown Special to the Herald Tribune

ROME — Italy's stock market regulatory agency is calling on Parliament to pass tough new laws against insider trading and other breaches of trading ethics as part of a sweeping plan to revamp the country's financial markets.

The agency, the Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa, or Consob, said Monday it had sent its proposals, which aim to bring Italy's entire securities industry under one regulatory umbrella, to the Treasury and would publish them later this week.

"At present we have a large variety of unofficial markets and unregulated intermediaries," said Giuseppe Zadra, Consob's securities market chief. "We aim to bring these under control."

Consob's main reform aims to set ground rules for bank participation on the stock exchange. It also seeks to eliminate unofficial after-hours equity trading, which ac-

counts for "at least another 50 percent" of the official daily turnover of 200 billion lire (about \$158 million) on the Milan exchange, according to Mr. Zadra.

The Milan Bourse, buoyed by a huge influx of foreign capital and the introduction of mutual funds,

has become one of Europe's hottest exchanges in recent years. But regulations have failed to keep pace with the growth, officials say.

Rome-based Consob is seeking authority to limit price manipulation, prosecute insider trading — the use in stock trading of corporate information not generally

available to the public — and regulate tender offers.

"We consider this kind of legislation against insider trading the key to a fair and smooth-working market," Mr. Zadra said. "Right now we don't have the authority to intervene."

Under the agency's draft proposals, banks for the first time would be allowed to set up "mixed," or cooperative, brokerage houses, together with stockbrokers, although the brokers would keep majority control for three years.

Only after 1990 would fully bank-owned houses be allowed to

Sacilor, Usinor Post Big Losses; Merger Planned

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French state-owned steel companies Sacilor and Usinor reported Monday that exceptional items caused their combined losses in 1986 to worsen to 12.5 billion francs (\$2.1 billion at current rates), from 8.7 billion francs in 1985.

Meanwhile, Francis Mer, president of the two companies, said moves were under way to officially merge Usinor and Sacilor this year. The French government appointed Mr. Mer in September to head the longtime rivals as a way to better coordinate their investment strategies, though company accounts and marketing were to remain separate.

"We are working on the merger of the two groups Usinor and Sacilor, which, on condition that it receives approval from the state as shareholder, will be back-dated to Jan. 1, 1987," Mr. Mer said at a news conference.

He said operating losses were reduced significantly, to 3.6 billion francs, from 6.2 billion francs in 1985, and he predicted that 1987 operating losses would decline "between 40 percent and 45 percent."

Since 1980 the two groups have lost a combined 50.5 billion francs. Consolidated sales in 1986 fell 10 percent to 72.1 billion francs. Exceptional losses, related to re-adjustment in the value of assets and the costs of restructuring, totaled 3.9 billion francs. In 1985, exceptional items amounted to 2.5 billion francs, while in 1984 they totaled 8.2 billion francs for the two companies.

Marie-Paule Donsimoni, a European steel industry analyst with DRI Europe, an economic forecasting firm, said she was astonished by the size of the write-offs. By reassessing the value of the group's assets, Mr. Mer is preparing the company for eventual denationalization, she said.

The Industry Ministry has indicated that it would like to see the steel group denationalized once it returns to profitability. Like most European steel-makers, Sacilor and Usinor have suffered from industry overcapacity, reduced demand and lower prices. Industry sources say inflation-adjusted prices for major steel products are 5 percent to 10 percent lower now than in 1980.

Continuing a restructuring plan begun in 1984, Mr. Mer's strategy is to make the group profitable by further reducing production costs. He said this would mean cutting 27,000 additional jobs by the end of 1990, to a total of 62,000.

In 1986, combined employment at the two companies was reduced by 12,100, to 88,900 at year-end. In 1981, the companies employed 140,600.

Mr. Mer said profitability was still several years away for the French steel industry. "If all goes well, we'll have a clearer horizon by the end of 1990," he said.

Closing the horizon now is a combined debt of 30 billion francs, an amount that Mr. Mer said required an annual debt service ratio more than double that of major competitors.

Also in question is how and whether the steel group will repay 3.15 billion francs to the French government. The European Commission ruled in March that France had illegally subsidized the two companies from 1982 to 1985, and ordered the money repaid.

A company spokesman said the government was appealing the ruling. Mrs. Donsimoni of DRI predicted the issue would be tied up "for at least 10 years."

Mr. Mer called for the EC to allow European steelmakers to receive state aid to cover special costs related to job reduction. He said Usinor-Sacilor would incur 1.4 billion francs in 1987 equipment reduction costs that cannot be subsidized by the government under EC rules.

Such a decision by the EC "would be without doubt a strong contribution to the necessary cleansing of the European market," he said.

Mr. Mer said joint investment by the two groups would be cut to an average of 3 billion francs a year by the end of this decade, from an average 4.5 billion francs between 1984 and 1986.

Italian stockbrokers' biggest source of commissions comes from executing bank orders and "this means the banks still hold the strongest card," one official said.

The "mixed" trading houses scheme is seen as a compromise in a long-standing battle between Italy's banks and brokers.

Last year, Italy's biggest commercial banks started offering continuous computer-trading services but suspended the service at Consob's request pending a new proposal.

Consob also seeks to bring bond trading under regulatory control.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, D.M., S.F., etc. and rows for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, U.S. \$, etc. and rows for Australia, Austria, Brazil, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, 1 month, 3 months, etc.

Table with columns for Key Money Rates, 1 month, 3 months, etc.

Table with columns for U.S. Money Market Funds, Merrill Lynch, etc.

Table with columns for Gold, A.M., P.M., etc.

Inflation Fears Push Up Commodities

By H.J. Maidenhead New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Commodity prices have been steadily rising this year, even though there are few shortages of food or industrial raw materials.

Although individual prices are affected by factors such as the weather or export prospects for farm crops, the major reason behind the overall increase has been the commodity market's belief that inflation is once again on the rise.

In 1986, prices of most basic raw materials and the inflation-sensitive precious metals were depressed because their markets considered that the prevailing deflationary forces would continue this year.

Since the start of 1987, however, the belief has grown that deflationary forces are rapidly giving way to inflation. This belief gained more adherents in the market last week as the dollar continued to weaken, despite further governmental efforts to support it.

The inflation fears became even greater when several large U.S. banks raised their prime lending rates by a quarter point, to 8 percent, on Friday. It was the second such increase in recent weeks and came after Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said that the central bank was allowing interest rates to inch up.

But this news was old to David M. Jones, chief economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., government securities dealers, "because prices of key commodities for future delivery have been telling us the same thing for months — just look at the CRB index."

On Monday, the closely watched Commodity Research Bureau index of 26 futures prices, which uses 1967 price levels for a base of 100, closed at 226.3, up from 222.59 on Friday, and 210.4 a year ago. The index stood at 209.07 at the start of 1987.

Gold is still well above its price of \$404 at the start of 1987, while silver's rise has been even more spectacular, having started the year at \$5.40.

But surplus commodities such as grains and soybeans also have been rising. Last Friday, the spot May wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade were up 10.5 cents a bushel for the week, at \$2.895; spot corn rose 4 cents a bushel, to \$1.80, and spot soybeans gained 10.5 cents a bushel on the week, to \$5.35. At the start of 1987, spot wheat futures sold for \$2.52; corn, \$1.60, and soybeans, \$4.91.

Sherman L. Levine, a Chicago-based consultant to the grain industry, said that part of the recovery this year may be linked to government programs aimed at reducing acreage.

Also, the United States last week sold 4 million metric tons (4.4 million short tons) of wheat to the Soviet Union, its biggest sale of wheat at subsidized prices to the Soviet Union since 1972.

"But the biggest force lifting farm commodity prices this year," Mr. Levine said, "has been the perception, now gradually turning to reality, that the recent years of declining interest rates and low inflation will soon be history."

Advertisement for ALG (Aubrey G. Lanston & Co.) with text: 'More business leaders fly ALG than any other custom air service in Europe.'

Advertisement for Audemars Piguet Royal Oak watches with text: 'THE AUDEMARS PIGUET ROYAL OAK. NOTHING CAN EQUAL THE ORIGINAL.'

Advertisement for Argentine Republic External U.S. Bonds and Bonos Nominativos, The Weston Group.

Monday's NYSE Closing

Totals include the nationwide prices on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stock prices and their daily movements.

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U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

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U.S. Productivity Rose 1.7% in First Quarter; Wages Dropped 4.9%

WASHINGTON — Nonfarm businesses in the United States ended a six-month decline by increasing productivity 1.7 percent during the first quarter of 1987, but pay per hour fell 4.9 percent after accounting for inflation. Hourly wages and benefits — in absolute dollar costs not accounting for inflation — edged up at an annual rate of 0.1 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said Monday. That matched the 0.1 percent increase in the spring of 1984, which was the smallest increase in hourly labor costs on record. The bureau has been keeping those statistics since 1947. Nonfarm companies increased output 3.4 percent — the best showing since April-June 1984, when it rose 7.7 percent — while raising the number of hours worked just 3.6 percent, the Labor Department said. When farms were added to the equation, the productivity rate for all businesses increased 1.8 percent in the first quarter of 1987 while output rose 3.1 percent and hours worked increased 3.2 percent. Manufacturing companies recorded a 1.4 percent increase in productivity. Makers of durable goods, items designed to last at least three years, had a 1.6 percent increase while nondurable goods makers saw productivity rise 1.2 percent. All those percentages are based on seasonally adjusted annual rates, which reflect what a year's performance would be if every three-month period did as well as the first. (CPI, AP)

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Bid, Ask, Change. Lists various commodity prices in Paris.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Change. Lists various U.S. Treasury bond prices.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Change. Lists various S&P 100 index option prices.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Change. Lists various spot commodity prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Yield, Change. Lists various dividend-paying stocks.

Guinea-Bissau Devalues Peso, Raises Some Prices

LISBON — The West African state of Guinea-Bissau has devalued its peso by more than half, raised food and electricity prices and introduced new taxes on petrol and traditional exports, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported Monday. An official statement quoted by Lusa said one U.S. dollar would now be worth 650 pesos, against 265 pesos before.

Philippines Gold Output Up

MANILA — Philippines gold production rose in 1986 to 25,321.5 kilograms (55,707,498 pounds) from 25,185.61 kilos in 1985, spurred by improved world prices, the Chamber of Mines said Monday.

Privatization Share Issue

COPENHAGEN — Privatization AS said Monday that it planned an international public share issue for a nominal 150 million kroner (\$22.3 million), which it said was the first by a Danish bank.

Energy Ministers to Meet On Decline in Oil Prices

PARIS — The energy ministers from 21 non-Communist industrialized nations will meet May 11 in Paris to discuss the impact of lower oil prices on the economies of consumer nations, officials of the International Energy Agency said Monday. The meeting, to be chaired by Canada's energy minister, Marcel Masse, will focus on the economic implications of the steep fall in the price of oil, natural gas and coal since the IEA ministers last met in July 1985. Since the price of oil has fallen from about \$27 a barrel to about \$18 a barrel.

Canada Publisher Buys CDA

NEW YORK — International Thomson Organization Ltd., a diversified Canadian publisher, has acquired CDA Investment Technology, a financial information company based in Silver Spring, Maryland, from Elsevier U.S. Holdings. Terms were not disclosed.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Change. Lists various DM futures option prices.

Market Guide

Chicago Board of Trade: Chicago Mercantile Exchange, International Money Market, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Futures Exchange, New York Mercantile Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, New York Futures Exchange.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Rhône-Poulenc Parent Net Falls 54%

PARIS — Rhône-Poulenc SA, the government-owned chemical group, reported Monday that parent company net profit was off sharply in 1986, but said it expected an improvement in the near future despite a number of hampering factors, such as the declining dollar.

BofA Sells Its German Unit, Visa Operation to Santander

United Press International SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp. said Monday that it had completed the sale of its consumer banking subsidiary in West Germany and its credit card operation in that country to Banco de Santander SA of Madrid for \$83 million in cash.

STOCKS: Dollar Grips Amsterdam

(Continued from first finance page) market had not been impaired by the dollar's strength. Mr. Krusinga also recommended the purchase of shares in the insurance sector, and in blue chips like Unilever NV.

Fokker Predicts Profit Despite Start-Up Costs

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch aircraft maker Fokker said Monday in its 1986 report that although high development costs would depress 1987 results, it expected a profit in 1987.

U.S. Banks Have Weak First Quarter

By Eric N. Berg NEW YORK — As the year began, the leading U.S. commercial bankers hoped to put the problems of 1986 behind them. Instead, loan losses continued to mount, profits on good loans narrowed further and overhead costs rose at rates well above the level of revenue growth or the pace of inflation.

Merrill Shuffles Management Of Its Securities Operations

By James Strenbold NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. has announced a shake-up in the management of its securities trading, in an effort to recover from last month's loss of \$250 million in its mortgage-bond trading.

Table with columns: FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND, U.S. DOLLAR "CASH", MULTICURRENCY "CASH", DOLLAR BONDS, MULTICURRENCY BONDS, STERLING BONDS, DEUTSCHMARK BONDS, YEN BONDS, ECU BONDS, STERLING EQUITY, U.S. EQUITIES, JAPANESE EQUITIES, GLOBAL EQUITIES, STERLING "CASH", GOLD. Includes prices and percentages.



INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES

Société Anonyme Registered Office: Luxembourg, 14 rue Aldringen

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on May 15th, 1987 at 14.00 o'clock for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

Chemical Bank Home Loans 100% UK Mortgages for Expatriates *fast, personalised service *funds immediately available Phone Harne Lewis-Hanwell on 01-380 5019/5214

Some international business risks are less obvious than others. Nilaparvata Lugens. Better known as the brown plant hopper. It is a common pest in some parts of the world, but not, perhaps, top of your mind. The brown plant hopper, however, recently threatened Indonesia's rice crop by destroying thousands of acres of paddy fields.

1986/87 RESULTS NUMBER ONE IN U.S. THREAD CHINA THREAD JOINT VENTURE SANDHURST ACQUIRED Whichever way you look at Tootal you can see the commitment to growth SALES £408.4M DIVIDENDS PER SHARE 4.25p PROFIT PRE-TAX £30.2M

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Change
10	26	ARI	1.20 10.00	10	26	26	+
10	26	ARI	1.20 10.00	10	26	26	+
10	26	ARI	1.20 10.00	10	26	26	+
10	26	ARI	1.20 10.00	10	26	26	+
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New Language From Brazil's Finance Ministry

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO-DE JANEIRO — In the week since he became Brazil's finance minister, Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira has been dropping heavy hints that his style and policies will differ from those of his predecessor, Dilsen Fomaro.

Popularity is definitely not one of the objectives of this ministry, he said in an interview, taking a swipe at the populist and nationalist approach favored by Mr. Fomaro. "In principle, the finance minister should never be popular."

As if to prove his point, Mr. Bresser Pereira has announced an austerity program involving slow economic growth, cutbacks in government spending and further currency devaluations to promote exports. If carried out, it will indeed not be popular.

Further, at a time when the majority party still cheering Brazil's suspension of interest payments to foreign banks, Mr. Bresser Pereira has assumed the political risks of saying some things that the country's creditors would like to hear —

for example, that a belt-tightening "adjustment" plan is necessary to reach a new debt agreement.

"To the extent that foreign creditors see there is a responsible domestic policy," he said, "they will understand, and little by little, we will restore our good relations with the international financial community."

Yet, while Mr. Bresser Pereira's programs have been characterized by a prominent Brazilian businessman as "good old-fashioned common sense," the fundamental question remains whether he or President Jose Sarney has the political strength to execute them.

Foreign banks are anxious to see evidence of a change in Brazilian policy before making any concessions in a debt restructuring plan.

The new minister has reportedly said that his full "adjustment plan," which began Thursday with an 8.49 percent currency devaluation, should be ready for presentation to foreign creditors later this month. Key elements will be improving Brazil's trade situation and resuming interest payments on its \$67 billion commercial debt.

If present trends are maintained, Brazil's trade surplus this year could fall below \$3 billion, but Mr. Bresser Pereira said he was hoping for \$6 billion to \$8 billion.

Foreign bankers have been quick to notice the different language suddenly being used to refer to the debt problem. While Mr. Fomaro was insisting on a broad agreement between Brazil and creditor nations before even initiating formal negotiations, the new minister appears willing to work out solutions directly with commercial creditors.

"The negotiations will be tough," Mr. Bresser Pereira said last week. "We have no interest in a confrontation. Nor do you, I think that in the end we will reach an agreement."

Yet, many foreign bankers are worried by the agitated political atmosphere in which Mr. Bresser Pereira will have to operate.

The collapse of last year's anti-inflation program badly weakened Mr. Sarney's political standing and fed speculation that presidential elections might be called as early as next year. With its eyes on the polls, the majority Brazilian Demo-

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations by Funds Listed) 4th May 1987

Not exact values, quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the notation of some countries on issues price. The quotation indicates quotations as follows: (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (b) = bi-monthly; (r) = quarterly; (f) = irregularly.

Fund Name	Price	Change
ALMA MANAGEMENT	278.4	
ALMA MANAGEMENT	278.4	
ALMA MANAGEMENT	278.4	
ALMA MANAGEMENT	278.4	
ALMA MANAGEMENT	278.4	
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AMEX Highs-Lows

Stock	High	Low
ARI	26	26
ARI	26	26
ARI	26	26
ARI	26	26
ARI	26	26
ARI	26	26
ARI	26	26
ARI	26	26
ARI	26	26
ARI	26	26

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ARI	26	26
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ARI	26	26
ARI	26	26
ARI	26	26
ARI	26	26

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CONTEL BUSINESS SYSTEMS

A new UK name in total business solutions, but based on years of experience.

Contel Business Systems Inc. a leading UK supplier of computer systems, has acquired GCS Business Systems Ltd. which will now be known as Contel Business Systems (UK) Ltd. As a wholly owned subsidiary the company has the backing of the \$5 billion Contel Corporation, a major supplier of business and integrated telecommunications systems.

Contel Business Systems (UK) will continue as a leading supplier of computer-based solutions for production control, insurance, distribution, electrical wholesale, retail, general accounting and database applications.

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Telephone: 0904 41471

Handwritten signature: J.P. 10/1/87

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Falls on Further Trade Fears

NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower against most currencies Monday amid market disappointment that the U.S.-Japanese talks last week failed to produce more concrete measures to deal with trade imbalances, dealers said.

The dollar came under fairly heavy selling pressure as comments by a senior U.S. trade official identified market doubts about the meetings, dealers said.

S. Bruce Smart Jr., an undersecretary of commerce, said that the visit to Washington by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had been disappointing and that the United States had hoped Japan would be more forthcoming in trade liberalization proposals.

Nakasone Visit Disappointing, U.S. Aide Says

WASHINGTON — Last week's visit to Washington by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan was a disappointment, a Commerce Department official said Monday.

S. Bruce Smart Jr., an undersecretary of commerce, told the Society of American Business Editors and Writers that he had hoped for Japanese offers of concessions on computer sales, auto parts, agriculture and the construction of a major airport.

Few Corporate Issues Are Expected During U.S. Refunding

NEW YORK — Many U.S. corporate issuers will be reluctant to enter the fray this week as the Treasury conducts its \$29 billion quarterly refunding, underwriters say.

Investment bankers said junk bonds and convertible debt transactions would probably fill the gap. Those sectors have outperformed investment-grade securities recently.

Bundesbank Unlikely to Follow Japan, Cut Interest Rates

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank is unlikely to have any immediate reaction to moves by Japan and the United States on interest rates, dealers and economists said Monday.

Last Thursday, Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, said that the Fed had tightened monetary policy, thus raising market interest rates.

At the same time, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan told President Ronald Reagan he had instructed the Bank of Japan to lower short-term rates.

Dealers and economists said that some suspicion had arisen in financial markets that the cut announced by Mr. Nakasone could be part of a coordinated global initiative that would include a corresponding accommodative move by West Germany.

Harley: Euphoria of Revitalization's Success Not Shared by Workers

(Continued from first finance page) "Harley is more than a motorcycle company nowadays," he said, echoing a sentiment often expressed by company officials themselves.

In fighting its way back, Harley-Davidson imposed layoffs that cut the Milwaukee-based company's national payroll from 3,800 in the early 1980s to about 2,200 today.

Much of Harley's comeback is attributed to the use of "quality circles" and other employee-involvement programs, as well as statistical quality control and just-in-time inventory procedures.

Kenny Anderson, a union official and electrical maintenance worker, said, for example, that he was "all for" the quality circles used at the York plant when it was in trouble.

Harley-Davidson put up \$35 million in cash for Holiday Rambler and borrowed the rest. The expense of the acquisition, coupled with stagnant sales and a slow-growth motorcycle market, put a big dent in Harley-Davidson's 1986 earnings.

Every time we reduce production costs we also seem to reduce the number of workers.

Harley-Davidson has modernized its entire motorcycle product line and improved its manufacturing and marketing processes in the past four years, he said.

Harley-Davidson now occupies second place in the U.S. heavy-weight motorcycle industry, behind Honda of America, and has raised its market share from a low of 12.5 percent in 1983 to 19.4 percent last year.

Monday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Includes columns for High, Low, and Change for various stocks.

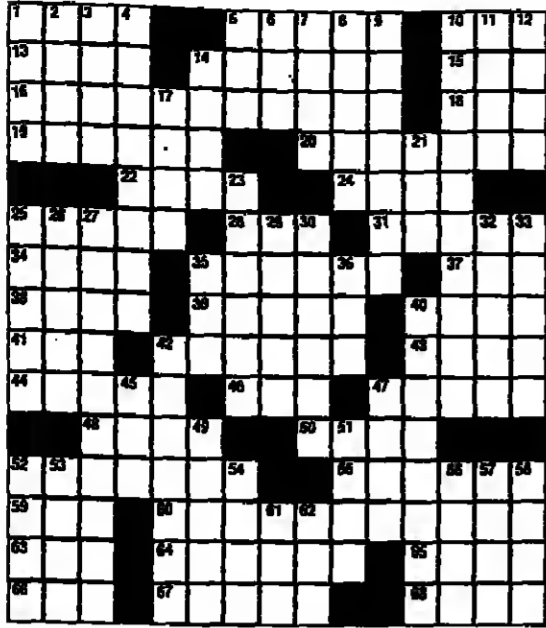
12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Includes columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., and Yld. for various companies.

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Includes columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., and Yld. for various companies.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or reference.



ACROSS

1 Grouse
3 Supply with new weapons
10 What it takes to tango
13 Bar
14 Attention-getting call
15 "... come?"
16 In disgrace
18 Inspiration for Keats
19 Brochette
20 Some nouns
22 Singles
24 Convinced
25 Shaded or purple
28 Math-proof initials
31 Has to have
34 Ancient wine
35 Garb for a gala
37 Bro. or dau.
38 Medieval fur
39 Salutes
40 Hawaiian port
41 Travel stop
42 Fine parchment
43 Begrudge
44 Cosmetician
46 Part of a journey
47 Summoned, in a way

DOWN

21 Rubber tree
23 Cry loudly
25 Capra opus
26 Thick and Bates
27 Undecided
29 Pearl Buck's "The..."
30 Overwhelming amount
32 Search (into)
33 Manual training system
35 Tea, in Tours
36 Milit. award
40 Out of this world
42 Fenmian ingredients
45 Ages upon ages
47 A rose
49 — and
51 Reins
52 Possesses
53 Beth Howland role in "Alice"
54 "Little Acme"; Caldwell
56 Actor (precisely)
57 Actor Canney
58 Ospreys' cousins
61 Soak, as flux
62 — over
64 At a diner, they're short
65 — over backward

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HORT
YERT
AJURAG
KRUBEE

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: KETCH FRANC ENZYME FINALE
Answer: What is a young trout? He's after he reaches age 19—NINETEEN.

WEATHER

Area	High	Low	Forecast
Algeria	11	5	C
Amsterdam	11	5	C
Antwerp	11	5	C
Barcelona	18	4	F
Berlin	11	5	C
Bombay	23	17	BC
Buenos Aires	7	4	F
Calcutta	29	23	BC
Cairo	22	16	BC
Chengde	19	13	BC
Colon	28	22	BC
Hankow	22	16	BC
Hong Kong	28	22	BC
Kobe	19	13	BC
London	11	5	C
Manila	27	21	BC
Medan	27	21	BC
Osaka	22	16	BC
Paris	11	5	C
Perth	19	13	BC
Port of Spain	27	21	BC
Reykjavik	11	5	C
Rome	11	5	C
Sao Paulo	27	21	BC
Shanghai	22	16	BC
Singapore	27	21	BC
Taipei	22	16	BC
Tokyo	19	13	BC
Washington	11	5	C
Yokohama	19	13	BC

BOOKS

A SPORT OF NATURE

By Nadine Gordimer. 341 pages. \$18.95.
Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Mshiko Kakuani.

By way of explaining its title, Nadine Gordimer introduces her latest novel with a quote from the Oxford English Dictionary: "Lusus naturae — Sport of nature. A plant, animal, etc., which exhibits abnormal variation or a departure from the parent stock or type." The "sport of nature" in Gordimer's new book is a girl named Hillela — a white South African who will grow up to become the wife of a black head of state, a woman renowned for her beauty and political savvy.

Hillela's story quickly takes on the form of an old-fashioned picaresque novel. Many of the plot conventions are familiar: The heroine is born into lowly circumstances or orphaned (Hillela endures a painful, or at best disorganized, childhood and adolescence. Hillela is packed off to live with a wealthy, eye-conscious aunt named Olga, then a liberal, politically active aunt named Pauline); gets herself into trouble (Hillela has an affair with her cousin), and subsequently sets off to make her fortune in the world.

Although the heroine is often described as innocent, she is also sexually magnetic (Hillela "drew upon the surety of her sexuality as the bread of her being"), and she quickly learns to

use her beauty and her charm to ensure her survival — and later, to further her ambitions. Various benefactors, sugar-daddies and lovers conveniently appear and disappear as needed — and in the process, money, status and a sentimental education are acquired.

In Hillela's case, she leaves her surrogate parents and takes up with a sometime journalist named Rey. She flees South Africa with him and joins an exile community on the East African coast. After his departure, she takes up with other people he has betrayed, and in time becomes the mistress of a well-known ambassador.

Her next conquest is Whaila Kgomani, a prominent black intellectual and revolutionary, who seems destined to play a large role in the continent's changing political configurations. The two marry and have a baby, whom they name "after Nelson Mandela's wife, Nomzamo." When Whaila is killed — allegedly by agents of the South African government — Hillela takes up his cause, becoming a prominent activist in her own right. There are other liaisons, and finally a marriage to another black leader — known first as the General and later as the President.

In the course of all these melodramatic events, Hillela remains curiously opaque — as though glimpsed through a badly focused telephoto lens. Do her numerous affairs represent an unconscious desire to emulate her wayward mother? Or are they merely an expression of her passionate nature? Is it a coincidence that she marries two black men — or are such liaisons a means of rebelling against her identity as a white South African, or perhaps an expression of political solidarity with the revolutionary cause? Do her political activities — undertaken as Whaila's widow and as the President's wife — attest to a real ideological commitment? Or are they simply side effects of her involvements with these men?

There are some closely observed and beautifully rendered scenes in "A Sport of Nature," but in the end, the novel lacks the moral density of the author's finest fiction. Indeed, the book's glib encapsulation of recent history, combined with its tentative failings in the direction of the family saga (before its close, Hillela has had a reunion with her long-lost mother, and seen her daughter become a world-famous fashion model), leave the reader feeling diverted, rather than genuinely moved or provoked.

Mshiko Kakuani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	I	R	I	E	D	M	A	T	E	T	A	P
T	R	I	N	A	A	L	A	N	A	L	I	E
N	A	V	V	I	K	A	I	R	I	N	G	I
T	E	A	S	L	E	N	E	S	T	A		
R	A	T	E	S	C	O	A	S	T	A	L	
C	L	I	M	A	X	F	O	R	G	O		
R	I	D	E	R	C	A	N	N	O	N	A	D
I	N	G	C	A	R	T	E	L	A	R		
B	E	E	B	E	E	B	E	E	P	I	A	N
U	N	D	E	R	S	E	N	N	A	S		
B	L	A	D	D	E	R	T	O	N	K	A	
O	U	T	O	G	I	L	S	D	E	L		
D	E	T	E	R	M	I	N	E	I	M	A	G
L	E	G	A	L	E	A	T	V	A	L	E	S
D	O	R	F	G	A	T	O	E	X	E	R	T

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

NIGEL Short began the I.B.M. International Tournament in Reykjavik, Iceland, by firing a six-game salvo that put him so far ahead of the field that he could boast leisurely to victory with draw — and even one loss — in his last five encounters. The 22-year-old British grandmaster scored 8-3 to take the \$12,000 first prize.

Sharing second place in this elite, all-grandmaster event were a former world champion, Mikhail Tal of the Soviet Union, and Jan Timman of the Netherlands. Each tallied 7-4.

Short dispatched Ljubovir Ljubovjevic of Yugoslavia with a sharp tactical attack.

Short's 7-P-B3 has practically become his patented method of combating the Scheveningen variation. White holds back in the center, anticipates any black counter there — 7... P-Q4 was to be answered by 8 P-K5 — and aims for an eventual flank attack on the black king.

Just 12 days before the start of the Reykjavik Tournament, Short costed a 25 minutes per game match with Gary Kasparov in London. In the last game of this six-game series, Kasparov used 7... Q-N-Q2; 8 P-K-N4, P-R3; 9 P-K-R4, N-K4



Postgame after 20... PxP (23... K-R1) makes no difference; 24 P-R6, which threatens 25 P-R6, K-R7; 26 R-Q6, K-R7; 27 Q-R5ch, K-N2; 28 P-R6mate.

On 24 Q-Q4, it was no use playing 24... R-N1; 25 B-R, BxR; 26 QxR, B-K2; 27 QxR, PxB; 28 P-R6; 29 P-R6 is crushing.

Ljubovjevic staggered on with 24... B-B3, but not for long. After Short's annihilating 28 N-K81, the Yugoslav had to give up.

Ljubovjevic's 21... KR-K1 did not appease Short who left his knight en prise with 22 P-R51, knowing that he would have a winning attack after 22... P-N; 23 BxPch, K-B1

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, May 4

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	489.20	+1.20
Brussels	145.20	+0.20
Frankfurt	1,215.20	+1.20
London	2,715.20	+1.20
Paris	1,115.20	+1.20
Stockholm	1,115.20	+1.20
Zurich	1,115.20	+1.20

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Stockholm	1,115.20	+1.20
Zurich	1,115.20	+1.20

Markets Closed

London and Tokyo markets were closed for holidays on Monday. Sao Paulo stock market was closed Friday.

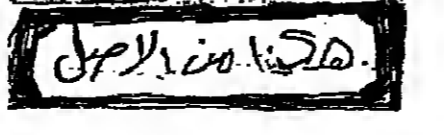
OIL & MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES

LONDON, OCTOBER 22-23, 1987

The eighth International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties" will take place on October 22 and 23 in London.

The conference which has become a major annual event in international energy circles, will feature an outstanding group of worldwide energy and financial experts and government leaders from Europe, the Middle East and the United States. The conference is designed to provide senior executives from the financial and energy sectors with an annual comprehensive update on the world oil market.

For full details please clip your business card to this announcement message and return it to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 63, Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH. Or Telephone: (441) 836 4802. Telex: 262000.



ART BUCHWALD

Camping at the Kremlin

WASHINGTON — "May I help you, sir?" "My name is George Shultz and I'm secretary of state. I would like a Winniebag, or something like it."



Buchwald

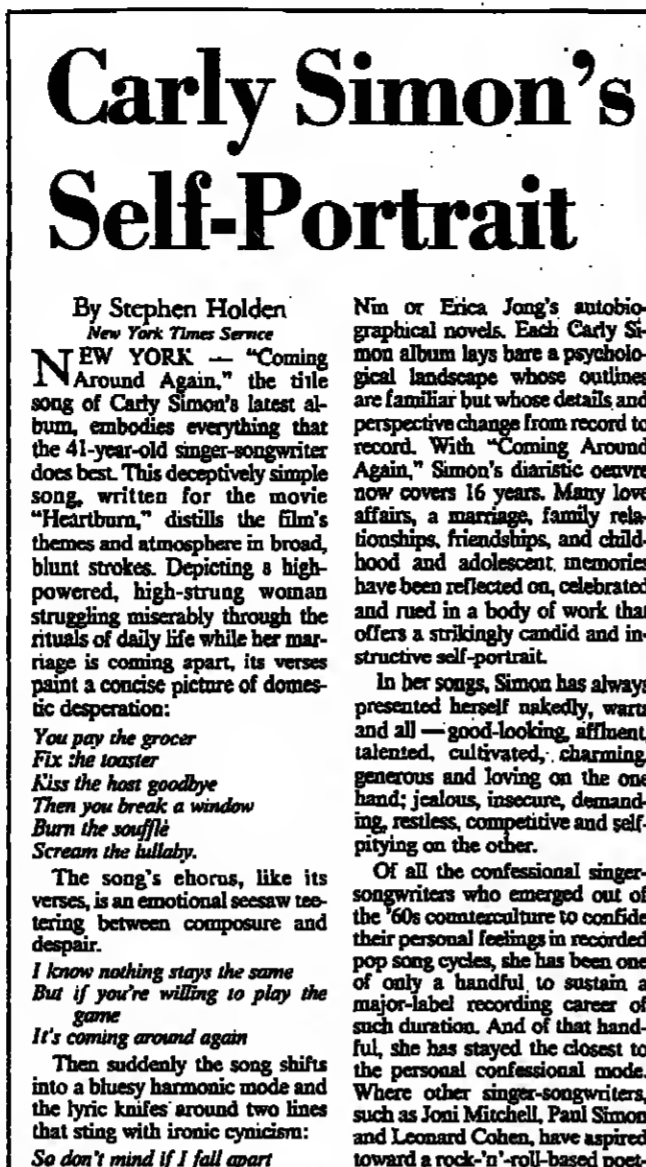
Florence Has Lost Dante's Remains

FLORENCE — The remains of Dante Alighieri, author of "The Divine Comedy," are missing from two yellow envelopes in Florence's National Library.

full-blown disarmament conference, but comes complete with airbags for both sides. "It doesn't look like it holds many people."

Carly Simon's Self-Portrait

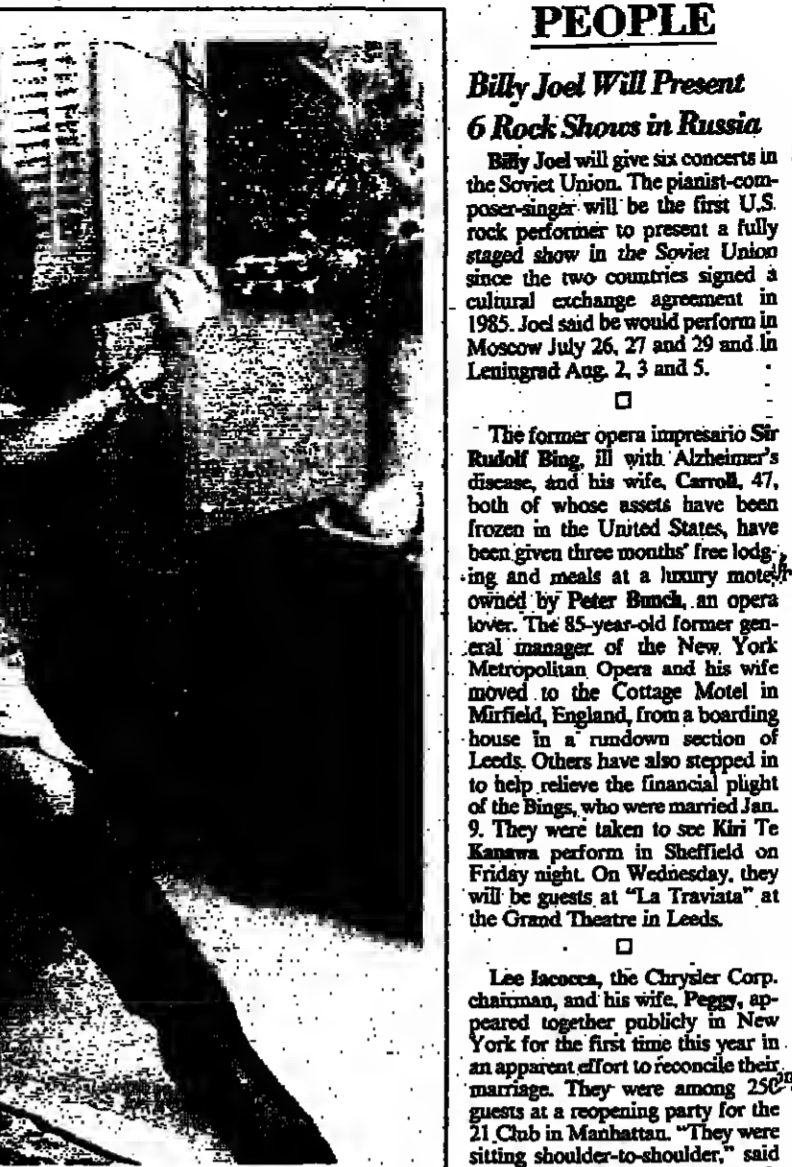
By Stephen Holden New York Times Service NEW YORK — "Coming Around Again," the latest album by Carly Simon, is a self-portrait of the 41-year-old singer-songwriter.



Carly Simon performing on stage



"Coming Around Again" is the latest chapter in Simon's on-going musical diary.



Simon's new album carries much the same spirit of sexual charge as "You're So Vain," the years have somewhat mellowed her brashness.

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